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ANCING ACADEMY,

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We present in the above the most select styles, newest fabrics, and most fashionable colorings and commend them to our nature. and the public as the most elegant materials we have ever imported, and as being fully 25 PER CENT UNDER CORRESPONDING VALUES OF LAST SEASON.

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METROPOLITAN

POLITICAL

Joint Discussion of Gens. Farnsworth and Hurlbut at Harvard.

The Republican Nominee Explains the Necessity of Preserving the Party.

And Dilates upon the Louisiana Troubles.

Gen. Farnsworth Defends and Explains His Course in 1872.

His Position on the Tariff--In Favor of Canadian Reciprocity.

He is Opposed to the National Railroad Commission.

Objections to Hurlbut's Grand Congressional Road.

Review of Hurlbut's Position on the

Salary-Grab.

Gen. Hurlbut Defends His Position on This Point.

And also in Regard to Congressional Railroad Action.

Speech by Secretary Delano at Mount Vernon, O.

The Temperance Issue in the Indiana Campaign.

The Canvass in South Carolina. HURLBUT AND FARNSWORTH.

necessary, because all the public reputation, all the public position, that my antagonist ever acquired or ever held has been in the service of that same Republican party, and to speak of it and its history is to speak in large degree of him and his history. And I wish it distinctly understood here, now, amongst this people, that I am not here to detract in any way from any merite, civil or military, that ever may have been justly acquired by my opponent. It would

together by a cement. Now, what is the coment in this case. It is

In this case. It is

In the are bound together simply by common hatred of the existing order of things,—by a desire to destroy the Republican party. There were men at that Convention who called themselves (and gl rify to this day in being) the old-line Abolitionists of the district and of this country. There were men in it, like one or two that I see before me now, who are fossil remnants of the old Democratic party,—men who have survived all the deluges of public opinion, and from whose brazen foreheads all the shafts of grace have fallen away long since harmless. There is no community of interest between these men, and they acknowledge it privately. Take all these other questions that agitate the public mind,—the question of currency, for instance. There were men in that Convention who insisted upon the immediate and forcible resumption by law of specie payments; and there were men there who believed in an unlimited use of greenbacks. They could not agree, and it was because they could not that they did not put out any platform. The Committee on Resolutions attempted to get up one. They came muto the Couvention, and reported direct the McCormick-Heising platform of August 26,—I think the date is correct.—and old Father Curry, who is running in Deksih County for Senator, and who is one of the wide-gauge Pendletonian men who believe in an unlimited supply of papermoney, got up and told them if that was the best they had for him he should wash his hands of the concern. It would not do in that small party to have him go, so the Committee went out, and upon their return reported that they had presented the wrong platform, and that it was not advisable to make aby platform, and that it was not advisable to make aby platform, and that it was not advisable to make aby platform, be committee without any platform of principles whatever, because they could not agree upon any, and left him free to make his own, and come before the people upon his own meri

before,—the thorn is of no more account than it was before. [Applause.]

OEN. FARNSWORTH.

Now, the rest element that is at the bottom of this, and the only strength there is in it, so far as I know, is the remnant of the Democratic party. But it will not do to run a plain Democrat in this district, and they knew it. So they take a than who has distinguished himself in past times by long service in acting as long as he wanted, and as long as he could act, in the Republican party. [Applause.] They put him up, and to him is given the difficult task of retaining, at the same time, as a part of his following, those men whom he has been lashing for years, and who have returned the compliment by charging him with the violation of all the laws that were ever given by God from Sinai; and, in addition to that difficult thing of holding those men to follow him on this new lead, is given the still more justly acquired by my opponent. It would be unmanly and ungentlemanly, not corresponding with the spirit and the will of the people whose representative I am. I deal not with the private life or the private character of men. I deal with a larger, and broader, and nobler, class of questions. The public life, the public character, the public sets, of men are sublic property, and as I shall have Been and the private life to the private life, the public character, the public sets, of men are sublic property and as I shall have Been and the property and as I shall have Been and the property and the property and the property and the property and the private life and the private life in the private life and the private l will of the people whose representative I am. I deal not with the private life or the private character of men. I deal with a larger, and broader, and nobler, class of questigns. The public life, the public character, the public acts, of men are public property, and as I shall have here. I shall have been, I hear constantly that Mr. respect, personally—is avolving, as I suppose he will avow it to us to-day, that he is as good a Republican as he ever was. Now, we do not understand that sort of thing; plain people cannot understand that sort of thing; plain people cannot understand it. It is not possible for the ordinates of the private life or the private been. I hear constantly that Mr. occasion probably to comment upon the public acts and the public record of the gentleman who has been my predecessor, and seeks to be my successor, it will be always in reference to bis public acts, and those alone.

THE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The history of the Republican party is the history of the country. Every good thing that has been done since the year 1861 has been done under the leadership, and under the responsibility of, that party.—not that it has been alone, not that, in attempting to pay the national debt; not that, in attempting to pay the national debt; not that, in accurring beyond all question the faith and credit of the nation, that there have not been good men of other parties who have worked together with it in all those matters; but the responsibility in order that, as he is placed in the middle of this discussion, he may have full opportunity

generated by the war to die out. Now, having done all these things, the Republican party comes down to this time, and precents, as it as the second of the s thing; the utterances of Mr. Farnsworth and others like him, two years ago, are continued now, for those people down there know that, when the Republican party ceases to exist as a party in the North, their friends will come into power. The only force, moral or physical, in the country that is capable of holding them there by the expression of a solid, popular will, is the organized, embattled, unbroken strength of the great Republican party of the North. [Applause.]

Now, there are some men who undertake to palisaic and excuse these outrages that are committed down there. I do not say it from my own knowledge, but I have been told that Mr. Farnsworth himself, at the reunion of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, almost in terms, justified them. I did not believe it. I cannot believe that any man who knows as much of the country as he does will instify a proceeding by which the settled Gov. LOUISIANA. knows as much of the country as he does will jussify a proceeding by which the settled Government is to be overthrown by force, by which political convictions are to be altered by force, by which armed political organizations, bound together by secret oaths, are permitted to control the votes and opinions of the people of the country. For I tell you, very frankly, so far as I am concerned, I consider that the man are to the started or the second of the second or the second of the second or the second of the second or the second their hands. [Applause.] So I cannot believe that to that extent Mr. Farnsworth could have

is the best the should wash his hands of the concern. It would not do in that small party to have him go, so the Committee went out, and upon their retarn reported that they had presented the wrong platform, and that it was not advisable to make any platform. And they took my antisgonist as their candidate without any platform of principles whatever, because they could not agree upon any, and left him free to make his own, and come before the people upon his own merits and his own views. So that, as far as I know, this party, instead of being a party and it will survive the little Greeley movement that was attempted two years ago, and it will survive the little Greeley movement that was attempted two years ago and it will survive the little Greeley movement that was attempted the years (Applause, I It is precisely the same thing repeated in the same way. There is no noveity about those things of Independent Reformers with any principles at holds its commission from the people, to maintain law and order, and so to turn the whole force of this Government, if it shall be required.

MR. FARASWOETH,

assembled to lise and this is the polition, then, we are in the coarse and multitains assembled to lise and the coarse and multitains assembled to lise and the coarse and multitains assembled to lise assembled to lise as the coarse and multitains assembled to lise as the coarse and multitains assembled to lise as the coarse and multitains as the source of the coarse and multitains as the polition, then, we are in the coarse and multitains as the polition, then, we are in the coarse and multitains as the polition of the spoke and the coarse and the

wer.

Now, shake this Republican party to pieces, and let every possible form of party arise to supply its place, and you have one which, by the bare necessity of things, must be thrown into closeness of relation and sympathy with all of that class of ciaims from the South.

GEN. FARNSWORTH REPLIES. The Chairman remarked at this juncture that the speaker's half-hour had expired, and he gave meeting as follows :

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF MCHENRY County: I supposed that I was to appear before you to-day for the purpose of discussing principles, not party. I have listened to Gen. Hurlbut for thirty minutes. I do not know how many times he has said "Republican party," but I presume that the reporters will put the number down, and I leave it to any man in this house if he has designated one single principle or idea that the Republican party is in favor of at the METROPOLITAN
PRINTING CO.,
The billion of the control of the contr mentary upon his speech of half an hour. He has paid a glowing tribute to the record and

With reference to my own political doings, Gen. Hurlbut refers to two years ago, when I was then a condidate. The carvass had already come on, and, as the audience knows, I won the nomination from the gentleman seeking it against me before any National Convention was held to nominate anybody. The Convention at Eigin was held before any Democratic Convention was held; and held at the time when the supposition was that the Democrats would nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and that the old fight would be renewed. It was some time after the Eigin Convention was newed. It was some time after the Elgin Convention that the Democratic Convention was held in Baltimore; and with great unanimity that old party determined to throw away its hostility to Mr. Greeley—to bury the past, and let by-gones be by-gones, believing him to be an honest and capable man, and to support him as their candidate for the Presidency. It lett me the mere choice of two Republicans—Grant a recent Republican, and Mr. Greeley an old one. I was no longer a candidate: I was no body's man: was no longer a candidate; I was nobody's man; I compromised with nobody, and exercised inde-

I compromised with nobody, and exercised independent opinions, and voted for the old Republican instead of the new one.

But I am not going to be inveigled into going back and discussing platforms of two years ago. I desire to "let the dead past bury its dead." I am not going to make comparisons between Horace Greeley and President Grant. No man would wish to speak ill of Horace Greeley, for the motto to speak only good of the dead should govern him, if nothing else. That is all I shall say now upon the subject of two years ago. If my course then renders me unfit to be a representative in Congress,—unsafe as a depository of principles and ideas,—so be it; I take the consequences. That was not a question so or principles and meas,—so be hi, I take the consequences. That was not a question so much of principles as it was a question of a choice between two men with reference to their integrity and their capacity to fill the office of President of the United States.

But now I return to the proposition with which I set out. Is there any gentleman present who can name

For several elections past we have had the same chapter of disorders in the South.

SHOETLY BEFORE THE ELECTION and during the canvass, four years ago, and again now, the papers, which are trying to whip every Republican who is refractory into the traces, are earnestly engaged whetting the appeates of the people of the North, and stirring up their passions with reference to the people of the South, endeavoring to inculcate the idea that there are disorders there which tend to insurrection and rebellion again, and that the rebellion is not sufficiently put down. In the leading Republican papers of to-day you will see at the head of almost every column, in flaming illustrated capitals, something #ke this: "Terrible Outrages in the South—inhuman Murders," in such a place, and that is kept going.

kept going.

I picked up, the other day, a letter which was written by the Indiana Republican State Central Committee to a paper in Indiana, which shows the object of these things; and I will read it, as it is brief. It is dated

read it, as it is brief. It is dated

ROOM OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL)
COMMITTEE OF INDIANA, Sept. 3, 1874.
To the Editor of the Union, Remaedaer, Ind.:
DEAR SIR: I desire to call your attention to the horrible scenes of violence that are transpiring through the South, and suggest that you give them as great prominence as possible in your paper from this time until after the election.

THOMAS J. BRADY, Chairman.

[Laughter.]
[A voice: "I will ask you what paper that was it is from a newspaper. It is a general letter.

a Republican President vetoed it.

THE TARIFF.

Take the question of the tariff. As to taxation, there is no unanimity among Republicans. In the House of Representatives, there is a perfect jumble upon that. You have a member from this district who is in favor of a high tariff.—of a protective tariff. There is a brother Republican from the district just west of this who is opposed to a protective tariff, and only in favor of a tariff for revenue. Yet the interests of this district and that rest of it are identical and the kind of legislation good for that district would be good for that, and that which harmed the one would strike the other.

Those two candidates of the Republican party were nominated and elected two years ago. You never stopped to inquire what were their sentiments on these questions which concern your present and future interests. When they got into Congress, one votes for a high tariff and another for a low tariff; one votes for inflation of the currency, and the other against it; one votes for

ottes for CIVIL-SERVICE REPORM,
and the other against it. Your party, two years ago, adopted, among its resolutions in its national platform, a resolution in favor of the reform of the Civil Service. Your party last winter, in the House of Representatives, led on by Bon Butler, by a large majority voted down the reform of the Civil Service, and refused to give Grant a single dollar to enable him to carry it out. I am not surprised that Mr. Hurlbut appears before you and sounds the toesin of Party, Party, Party! For if he commences to talk about principles he immediately lets off a boomerang which will return and hit him. For when he begins to talk about principles which concern the present and future interests of the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois, he will find

District of Illinois, he will find

NO UNANAMITY
among the members of his party. It becomes
all such man, when they go before the people
for a nomination, to keep in the background
their sentiments upon these economic questions, and to sound the alarm again with reference to war and slavery, and get people by the
ears on matters which relate to South Carolina,
Mississippi, and Tennessee, and divert your attention from matters which relate to Illinois and
every other Western State.

BER BUILER.

every other Western State.

BEN BUTLER.

It was but the other day that Ben Butler gave up the idea of being a member of Congress. His deviltries and thievery had become so patent, had been exposed so often, that he made up his mind he could not even carry his fisherman district, on the coast of Massachusetts. When the Louisiana affair occurred, and the State Government was revolutionized one day, the next day out came Ben with the manifesto, "I sustain a candidate for Congress again to suppress another rebelliou" [laughter],—thinking that this tidal wave would ride him into office again, and that the attention of his constituents in the meantime would be diverted from questions which concern their treasury, and every in the meantime would be diverted from questions which concern their treasury; and every man who has squatted like a spotted toad about the Treasury of the United States, with his arms in the Treasury,—up to his arm-pit,—is shedding creedid tears over his shoulder occasionally about "the wrongs of the poor negroes in the South," and attempting to divert public attention from his thiereries. When two farmers of McKienry County sit down together,—one a Democrat and the other a Republican—by their own fireside of an evening to discuss these questions, understanding what concerns their interests, they agree as to the legislation which is necessary to promote their weltare; they agree on the subject of transportation, taxation, tariff, currency, and all those kindred subjects. But directly there is a Democratic caucus called, and a Rethere is a Democratic caucus called, and a Re-publican caucus called, away go these two men publican caucus called, away go these two men in opposite directions, and they nominate their candidates. Do they nominate them with respect to these economic questions which concern their present needs. They nominate them with reference to the last war, and old issues which have been dead for years, and then they get up the old fight again of Democratic and Republican parties, and so dight it.

mominate them with reference to the last war, and old issues which have been dead for years, and then they get up the old fight again of Damocratic and Republican parties, and so fight it out. In the meantime, monopolies of various kinds are filtening away your taxes, eating out your whole substance, and keeping you poor; and those things which you desire shall be incorporated in the Government of your State and Nation are given the go-by, while you have another two-years' fight over the war.

THE RIGHS CONVENTION.

Gen. Hurbut complains of the Elgin Convention. It was composed of a respectable body of mea, both in character and in principles. I will not compare them with the Convention of Postmasters at Rockford which nominated him! [Applause]. The representatives in Elgin were of the bone and substance of this Congressional District. [Applause]. Men who, agreeing upon their interests as to the present and future, determined to throw aside their former quarrels, and meet together for the common good. He complains they did not make a platform. That is complimentary to me. They knew my record, and saw fit to nominate me, and, as he says, "Pulled off the haiter and turned me loose." [Applause.] I went before the Convention and told the delegates that I did not wish to get votes by false preteness, and I laid down the principles which should govern me as my platform, and it was published in all the papers in this part of the State. The members of the Convention were former Republicans, former Democrats; they were farmers and mechanics; they were of the industrial classes and of the business classes of the district. They represented every portion of it. The Convention was full. The caucuses which sent them were large and respectable.

HURLBUT'S CONVENTION.

I have taken, on the other hand, a little paine to ascertain how many men participated in the caucuses which elected the delegates who finally nominated Gen. Hurlbut for Congress; and in these five counties, comprising more than 20,000 voters, there were not 1,5

and severally, liab.

Any violation of the provisions of the true of the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the provision of th

That the members of said Board shall hold their floes for a term of six years, and until their suc-asors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner re-oved by the President; and they shall receive, as ill compensation for their services, the sum of 24,000 r annum each, and their actual and necessary trav-

unloaded, on or over said fines respectively.

It further provides that the Board shall establish a railroad bureau in the City of Washington dappoint a clerk with a salary of \$3,000 a ar: that they may travel over the United end appoint a clerk with a salary of estates fear; that they may travel over the United States, having their expenses paid; that they may hold courts in various places, wherever they please, and examine witnesses from any distance, the witnesses to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States the same fees that witnesses receive in the United States

You see, my friends, that, in substance, this oill transfers to the jurisdiction of Congress and he Federal courts nearly every railroad in the the Federal courts hearly every rainted the United States, for it applies to all railroads which cross State lines or are connected with coads which cross State lines. The railroads are hartered by the States. They are the creatures of the States in many instances. The State legislature, in chartering these reads, has put to own restriction upon their tariff, and made to own regulations as to their government.

its own restriction upon their tariff, and made its own regulations as to their government.

By the bill which was advocated by Gen. Hurlbut—the McCrary bill, which passed the House—jurisdiction is taken from the States and transferred to the Federal Government. I am opposed to that kind of legislation. It was reported to the House of Representatives from the committee on Roads and Canals, I think by Gen. Ferred to the Federal Government. I am opposed to that kind of legislation. It was renorted to the House of Representatives from the Committee on Roads and Canals, I think by Gen. Hurlbut,—at least it received his assent. It provides for the construction of a double-track railroad from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Ocean, so that you could freight ocean. He advocates the construction of that road. The bill does not provide that the tovernment should construct the road, but it proposed to incorporate a company, and to pay that company a subsidy out of the Treasury of the United States; or, what amounts to the same thing, that the United States should guarantee their bonds to the amount of \$25,000,000. What becomes of all the resolutions of the Republican Conventions against which you have been adopting for years? We which you have been adopting for years? We will be the same and the proposition of the Illinois at that moment Canal in the General Government the Illinois & Michigan Canal if the Government will but make a free water-course of it, enlarge it and make it a ship-canal, and deepen it—to the Atlantic Ocean, so that you could freight a vessel in Chicago and float it to Liverpool, if we would only admit into the United States, free of duty, their productions—[a voice; "That is right"]—

LUMBER, SALT, COAL, potatoes, and things which are now kept out by a prohibitory tariff, or what amounts to the surveying new canals across the country. The State of Illinois has offered to surrender to the General Government the Illinois & Michigan Canal if the Government will but make a free water-course of it, enlarge it and make it a ship-canal, and deepen it—to the Atlantic Ocean, so that you could freight a vessel in Chicago and float it to Liverpool, if we would only admit into the United States, free of duty, their productions—[a voice; "That is right"]—

LUMBER, SALT, COAL, potatoes, and things which are now kept out by a prohibitory tariff, or what amounts to the surveying new canals across the country. The Sta

a railroad to the Pacific, both by lands and money. There was some excuse for that, scause it was to bind the continent to-gather, to develop the interior of the continent, and to provide a means for the transportation and to provide a means for the transportation for troops and munitions of war, mails, etc. But do not you know that that has built up a great giant monopoly in this country. And do not you remember the Credit Mobilier that was organized under it and in it, which cost the Government over \$50,000,000? Now, in the face and eyes of this legislation, and all the resolutions of all your conventions against ations of all your conventions against lies, it is proposed to subsidize a railroad my; and that bill which he reported deses the incorporators in the different

Gen. Hurlbut-I cannot allow you to make that mistake. There are no names, and no sum provided for in the bill.

Gen. Farnsworth—Have you the bill?

Geu. Huribut—I have it; it is only a sketch.

Gen. Farnsworth—Does not the bill provide for the guarantee of the bonds?

Gen. Farnsworth—Does not the bill provide for the guarantee of the bonds?

Gen. Hurlbut—Certainly not of any of them; the amount is not settled yet.

Gen. Farnsworth—So much the worse. If the limited States is to quarantee honds ad limitum.

Gen. Farnsworth—So much the worse. If the United States is to guarantee bonds ad libitum, in God's name that is worse than to limit the mount to \$175,000,000. [Applause.] I have not read the bill recently, and I give it substantially; in details I may be in error. It is really to make the Government of the United States responsible for the road.

I am opposed to the Government engaging in the construction of railroads out of the Treas-

the construction of railroads out of the Treas rry, either directly or through a company Why, gentlemen, this road provides opoly. A railroad never accoma monopoly. A railroad never accomates anything more than a certain paralleloa or strip of territory, and when you get
not the lines of that parallelogram the peohave to seek other channels for
commerce, freight, and passage. By
t right are you going to tax the
ple of Indiana to build a railroad across Illinois, unless you build them a road too? By what right can you tax the people of Ohio for a road across Indiana, unless you give Ohio a road? And so, if you build a road across this

smother road, until you reach the Gulf of Mexico. I am opposed to it. I am opposed to the bill authorizing the Presi-dent to establish

to fix the tariffs of freight and passage upon the railroads of the United States. I am opposed to transferring the jurisdiction of our State roads to the Federal Government. [Applause.] And now, briefly, let me give you a few reasons: What would be the effect of this legislation? Your Legislature controls the subject of rail-What would be the effect of this legislation? Your Legislature controls the subject of rail-roads in this State. The members are elected only for a few months, and come home to you; they look you in the face and give you an account of their stewardship. They are responsible to you. You hold them accountable for their acts. They come to you for another election. Transfer this matter to Congress, and the members of Congress to Toransfer and the confidence of the state of

election. Transfer this matter to Coogress, and the members of Congress from Texas and other distant States vote with reference to your railroad interests in Illinois—men who are never coming to yon, who never saw you, and know nothing about your interests, and care less.

Again, the effect of this legislation is to CONSOLIDATE THE RAILBOADS of the United States in one political party throughout the land. You establish a Railroad Bureau in. Washington, with its clerks and all its paraphernalia; the next thing, every railroad in the United States establishes its headquarters in Washington, with its lawyers and its treasury; and at every session these lawyers with this money will buzz about the lobbies with their passes and their excursions in Pullman palace-cars, and with all the appliances that railroad men know so well how to use to effect legislation. [Applause.] You have complained that the railroads of this State are too strong for the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and so on throughout the country. If they are so strong as to control all the different Legislatures, what would be their united effect upon a Congress, and estendialy a Congress that would be guitty of as to control all the different Legislatures, what would be their united effect upon a Congress, and especially a Congress that would be guilty of passing a salary-grab? [Applause.] It is proposed by that bill toplace in the hands

passing a salary-grab? [Applause.]
It is proposed by that bill toplace in the hands of a single President the appointment of nine men, with this immense power. I fancy I see THE BALKOADS TAKING POSSESSION of this country with nine men, and rolling them in magnificence all about this great State, wineing them and feasting them in their palacecars—men appointed by Gen. Grant to control transportation in the United States. What do you think your chances would be, farmers of McHenry County, under those circumstances? As I stated, the effect of such legislation would be to unite all the railroads into a political organization, and at each recurring Presidential election the railroads would be for one candidate and against the other, and during the canvass all the roads would be run in the interests of one party and against the interests of the other. You complain that the President's power, with his 60,000 appointments, with all their patronage, is already too great in an election. Add to that all the patronage and power of all the railroads in the United States and them—what? Talk about a third term? [Applause]. Bless your soul, you would have twenty terms [Laughter]. a life term. a President for life and

what? Talk about a third term? [Applause]. Bless your soul, you would have twenty terms [langhter], a life term, a President for life, and a King, and a Railroad King at that! Gentlemen, I am perfectly willing and in favor offallowing any railroad company under the sun, or any association of men who wish to build a railroad from the Atlantic to the Mississippi,—I am willing to give them that privilege and to encourage them and as many competing lines as we can have, so much the better. But I will not consent to voting away the people's taxes to feed the maw of a railroad company, or to build railroads out of the Treasury of the United States. It is astonishing how free some people are with other people's money. Some people have an kies that whatever they take out of the Treasury does not cost anything. To build a railroad that whatever they take out of the Treasu-loes not cost anything. To build a railroad of the Treasury does not cost anything, they it. That is a great mistake. I never knew Government of the United States to build public work or to construct any public ding but that it cost them three times as the as the same work would cost a private in-

merce among the several States; and the comor companies, corporation or exporations, perpersons owning or operating given line of ralisabilities, and there shall be appeared by the President, by mal with the andconsent of the Senate, a Board of Railroad aissioners, which shall consist of nine members, whom shall be eslected from, and be a resident ach of the judicial circuits of the United the members of said Board shall hold their for a term of six years, and until their sucsare appointed and qualified, unless sooner rety the President; and they shall receive, as mpensation for their services, the sum of \$4,000 num each, and their actual and necessary traversenses.

States take care of the truth of the matter is

congress was scared

tast winter. The Grangers, the farmers, the people were conversing about their interests; they were becoming independent; they were shaking off the thralidom of party; they were shaking off the thralidom of party; they were forming societies and associations, and members of Congress got scared, and they went to work at transportation in both Houses. The Senate did not go much on railroads, but it took to canals, and they appropriated \$200,000 to survey different routes for ship-canals all over the country, and the other day we had a corps of engineers passing through the Counties of Kane and De Kalb and out here at Winnebago, surveying a route for a ship-canal. They start in just before election, and some of the farmers began to think they were going to have a ship-cahal, sure enough, right by their doors; and when the surveyors got out to DeKalb County they found they would have to dig 200 feet to overcome some of the summits, but some of the people out there thought they would have plenty to do in tending locks, and the wind-mill manufacturers were also stimulated, for they thought there would be plenty of business for windmills to get the water up into the canal. [Laughter.] And an editor in Sycamore was injudicious enough to declare that Mr. Hurbut was responsible for that appropriation [laughter], and I was obliged to say in several places in DeKalb County that he was not responsible; that they ought not to lay that sin at his door, but to relieve him of this charge. Two hundred thousand dollars for this tom-foolery of surveying routes across these broad prairies for ship-canals, while at that moment Canadians were offering us the free mavigation of the St. Lawrence River and their Welland Canal—proposing

will but make a free water-course of it, enlarge it and make it a ship-canal, and deepen the fillinois River so that you could load a vessel at Chicago and float it to the Gulf, and so out upon the broad ocean. That is in the interests of commerce. There is a canal, a water-course, already constructed, which only requires a little deepening and widening. Instead of giving attention to that, Congress goes to surveying independent routes across the country. dependent routes across the country.

dependent routes across the country.

CANADA.

A word or two with reference to the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty which the Canadians offer us. Why can we not adopt that? I do not know how Gen. Hurlbut stands on that question. I am in favor of reciprocity, of letting in the lumber, and salt, and coal, and potatoes, and the other products of Canada, into this country. The cheaper you buy your lumber the better for you. The more you introduce into the country the richer the country is. But the opposition to this comes from where? In the first place from the tariff men. The lumber men of Michigan and Malwe (Republicans) oppose the Reciprocity Maine (Republicans) oppose the Reciprocity Treaty, because it is going to cheapen their lumber. The salt boilers of Syracuse and Saginaw oppose it because it is going to bring their salt in competition with Canadian salt, although they take their salt to Canada and compete the the salt manufacturers there, while on this side they clamor for a tariff to protect them against the Canadian salt manufacturer. The wharung-ers of Buffalo, the men who own elevators there, oppose it because they want to levy a tribute upon you, farmers of Illnois, and the grain-deal-ers of Chicago, by compelling you to unload your grain at Buffalo into elevators, and then reship it in canal-boats or cars to New York. Then the t in caual-boats or cars to New York. Then the railroads of New York and the New York & Erie Canal oppose it because it would take away a large part of their carrying trade; and the real-roads of the State of New York really control the New York & Erie Canal. They go into the Leg-islature, and keep up the tariff so high on the canal that the railroads can compete with the

stead of agreeing to this Reciprocity Treaty.
Upon that question, as upon all these other questions, Republicans have no unanimity of sentiment. Go into Wisconsin, and you will not find a Republican opposed to the Reciprocity Treaty, Most of the Republican members, no doubt, from this State would be in favor of it. I should think so. Go to Michigan, and they are opposed to it in the northern part, and very likely in the lower part they would be in favor of it. Upon that, as upon all other questions, which concern that, as upon all other questions which consern your present and future interests, the Republic-an party is not united. It holds no sentiment in common, while it is diverting your attention from these questions to the disorders in the South.

The truth is, that

congress
felt last winter, with reference to Granger affairs, as the poor sailor did in an open boat.
Two sailors were out in the storm, when the waves were dashing high, and tossing their boat. waves were dashing high, and tossing their boat until it seemed likely to go down, and one of them asked the other if he could pray. "No." "Can you sing a hymn?" "No." "Well, take up a collection, then, for God's sake, as something has to be done d—d quick." [Laughter.] So in Congress. Something had to be done quick, as the farmers of the West were becoming resultes under the legislation which was now. ing restless under the legislation which was pro-posed for them.

HIS POSITION ON THE TABLEF.

ing restless under the legislation which was proposed for them.

His Position on the tariff.

You may guess already from the remarks I have made that I am opposed to a high protective tariff; and I announced to the Gonvenvention which nominated me that I was. Twenty per cent is levied on lumber, scarcely any of which goes into the Treasury of the United States, but simply serves to keep up and increase the price of the lumber which you purchase, for the benefit of lumber manufacturers of Wisconsin and Michigan. The old Henry Clay doctrine of a protective tariff was, that duty should be levied to protect infant industries in which skill was required. What skill is required to evaporate salt? Is that an infant? What skill is required to dig coal or make pig-iron? Anybody who can shovel the ore, and the coal, and the other ingredients into the furnace could make pig-iron. These men got a protective tariff by forming a ring—none of these things could stand alone. Let Geu. Huribut introduce a bill to put a tariff on lumber, and he would only get a few votes—only the lumbermen. So with salt and pig-iron. But all these things combine, and then they reach out and take hold of every other manufacturer that they can persuade a tariff will benefit, and they put him into this ring, and finally the ring becomes large enough, so that they can pass their bill; and then, you see, you do not know how your members are going to be on that question. While you are fighting over disorders in the South, and your attention is diverted, the men interested in lumber see that their memer is sound on their question, and the first thing you know you have a man in Congress who votes with these rings. During my services in Congress after the completion of reconstruction and those economical questions commenced to arise, I arrayed myself on the side which seemed to me to be the one of the people I represented. and I opposed these high tariff rings. I opposed every steal by which your taxes are fliched from the Treasury and diverted away from

Two years ago last winter I introduced, at the request of the taxpayers, a resolution into the House of Representatives for an investigation into the matters connected with

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMINA.

The District Committee was instructed to make an investigation, and they white-washed the District, pretty much as probably the Committee, last winter, would have done but that the property-owners and tax-payers

employed eminent lawyers to go before the Committee and conduct the investigation themselves. For this course I received the unbounded abuse of the local papers in Washington City, and the unmensured demunciation of all the men connected with those rings. I denounced and exposed the Government building rings; I investigated several contracts for buildings in Boston, New York, and other places; I traced the connection of Government officials with I investigated several contracts for buildings in Boston, New York, and other places I traced the connection of Government officials with these contracts; and my Committee agreed with me and reported that they were in violation of the law, and fraudulent. We presented the reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, who barely winked at them, and let the contracts go on. For doing this I received the denunciation and opposition of the Supervising Architect, and of every other man engaged in a contract for a public building, and the next day I was defeated at Eigin for the nomination. Mr. Hurlbut was nominated, and Alex. Shepherd and his ring of the District of Columbia met at their club-house and had a grand drunk over my defeat (applause), and drank congratulations to each other that they had got rid of "the enemy of the District of Columbia," as they called me, because I was an enemy of thieves and rascals. I confess that while I felt no resentment because the Convention at Elgin nominated Gen. Hurlbut, I did not come for that particularly, since several others were beaten at the same time, and in the same way. But I felt some resentment when I found that the thieves and rascals all over the country were rejoicing over my defeat; I felt that, if I supported Gen. Grant for the Presidency, I had got to support the same thieving rings. [Applause.] thieving rings. [Applause.]

THE SALARY-GRAB.

I wish now to speak with reference to the salary-grab, and to criticise the record of Mr. Hurl-but on that subject. During the very last days of the last Congress, they passed a bill increas-ing the salaries of the efficers of the Govern-ment, commencing with the President, and then the Cabinet officers, heads of bureaus, and of the the Cabinet officers, heads of bureaus, and of the Congressmen themselves, and dating back the increases two years. It increased the salaries of members of Congress from \$5,000 to \$7,500 a year, and it was an increase in my pocket—or would have been if I had kept it—of about \$4,000. I opposed that increase, and denounced it as bitterly and as earnestly as I could. It passed, nevertheless. It was done under the lead of Ben Butler and men of like instincts and practices. The effect of that salary-increase was an annual charge upon the Treasury of the United States of about \$2,500,000, and it applied only to the higher offices of the Government, and those which are really the best paid. It took the Presi-000, and it applied only to the higher offices of the Government, and those which are really the best paid. It took the Presi-dent, who was already receiving \$25,000 a year,—and Lincoln saved \$50,-000 during his four years on that salary,—it doubled his salary; it increased the Congressmen's salaries; it left out the little classes who run the business during the summer, while the high gentlemen are at the sea-shore or at the springs. I denounced it. WHAT HE DID WITH THE MONEY.

After it passed, when the Sergeant-at-Arms sent me the amount of my back salary, I did not open it, but wrote a letter to the Cashier of the bank in my town, and told of the bank in my town, and told him to distribute it among the counties in my district. There was no law authorizing me to pay that money into the Treasury. Congress passed a law last winter to cover such moneys into the Treasury, thus recognizing the fact that I was right. And it seems to me that in no other wax could I indemnify the taynayers of my other way could I indemnify the taxpayers of my own district against this wrong. In that way, so far at the salary for two years was concerned, so far as the safary for two years was concerned, I could indemnify the taxpeyers of my district. I could not indemnify them against paying the taxes for the future, for that was an annual increase of \$2,500,000, equal to an increase in the national \$2,500,000, equal to an increase in the national debt of \$50,000,000. My course was criticised by a great many people; the papers that were hostile to me would not publish my letter, and called me a salary-grabber. And there are some people in this district who now have the impression I voted for it. It was something of a temptation. Four thousand dollars does not hang on every bush. I could have chucked it into my pocket. I did all I could to prevent its being forced on we but I determined to be consisted and dollars does not have the course of the course I did all I could to prevent its being forced on me, but I determined to be consistent and clean my hands of it, and I did so. Don't you think the criticism on me was unkind and unfair? County of Boone returned the quota sent it, the Supervisors being of the opinion that the money I sent there was so tinctured with fraud and corruption that it might taint their whole Treasury, and so they sent it back.

Now, if there was ever an act of Congress which received the universal dissent and denunciation of the neonle, it was that ace and there caition of the neonle, it was that ace and there

ciation of the people, it was that act, and there was certainly a unanimous and emphatic demand for its total repeal. Am I not right in that? MR. HUNLBUT WENT TO GONGRESS,

MB. HUNLBUT WENT TO GONGRESS, and during his first month there he assisted Gen. Butler and others opposed to the repeal of this law in preventing its repeal. He denies it. But I desire to read the record. He does not canal that the railroads can compete with it. The people of Maine oppose it because they want a monopoly of ship-timber and saw-logs that are to be used in the States, and also because it would let potatoes in free of tariff from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for the people of Maine have a tariff on potatoes to protect them against the competition of the Canadians.

Now, to accommodate that ring of high-tariff men-ia- Buffalo and New York who want to carry your grain across the country, Congress the salury-increase of salaries of the salury-increase bill, so that Gen. of the salary-increase bill, so that Gen. Hurthut and others yould receive their \$5,000 a year, as the law provided when they were elected. That was in inswer to, and in compliance with, the demand of the people. A motion was made to recommit the bill to the Committee with instructions to of the people. A motion was made to recommit the bill to the Combittee with instructions to report a bill fixing 198 salary at \$6,000 per annum, instead of \$5,000. Finally Mr. Orth, of Indiana, made a motion that the bill be recommitted to the Committee and the Committee be instructed after first determining what would be the average salary to members of Congress, including mileage and other allowances, to report a bill fixing the salary at that average amount. The motion was adopted, and the bill was recommitted with these instructions.

Mr. Kasson again reported from the minority ar. Kasson Mr. Hurlbut voted against. Before the ayes and noes were taken on that, Hurlbut got the floor and moved

as follows:

Mr. Hurlbut—I move to amend the amendment of

Mr. Huribut—I move to amend the amendment of the gendeman from Iowa, Mr. Kasson, by substituting therefor the following:

"For the purpose of giving due flexibility to the question of salary and of admitting an opportunity for the exhibition and recording of a judicious self-alenistic on the part of members of this House of Representatives, three classes are hereby established, to be severally denominated and known as Class A, B, and C. The members of Class A shall receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum; those of Class B shall receive a \$3,000 per annum; those of Class C shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class C shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class C shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class C shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class C shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class C shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class C shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; those of Class I annum; those of Class I and the ceive a salary of \$5,000 per annum;

he elects to be placed for that session."
[Great.laughter.]
having due regard to his own estimate of his proposed services and to the capacity for endurance in his own constituents, and such election, when made, shall not be changed at the same session."

Now, it is very evident this House will never agree to this amendment, and perhaps no other provision upon this subject. Now, sir, I am ready to take the inheritance which the fathers have given me with its burdens. But, for the benefit of those members of the former Congress who gave us this increase of salary, I will say that, although I do not know that it would affect me at home, I believe that the liberal sentiment of the people has been on ot sainty, I will say that, athough I do not know that it would affect me at home, I believe that the liberal sentiment of the people has been in favor of a reasonable reduction of sainty. "The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's tee'h are set on edge."

Now, it looks to me very much as if the House did not intend to pass any practical bill upon the subject, and to help them to that conclusion I have endeavored to prepare an amendment by means of which each gendeman can go through the difficult task of assigning a fair value to himself, and still be able, perhaps, to satisfy those behind him whose opinion, after all, may vary from his own. I hope my amendment will meet with patient, honest, and faithful consideration by the House.

Mr. Hurbut—I withdraw my amendment to the amendment, and will yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) to offer an amendment.

The Sneaker—Does the contleman from Love vield.

ment to offer.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman from Iowa yield to the gentleman from Massecausetts to offer his amendment? Mr. Kasson—Not unless it is pertinent.
Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—It is directly perti

ment.

Mr. Rasson—I will hear it read for information.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—I offer the following amendment to the amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

"And provided, further, That the members of this company when were members of any preceding Con-Angress who were members of any preceding Con-ress, and who received back pay under the act passed that Congress, shall have the amount of such back by deducted from the amount due them from this

ony deducted from the amount due them from this Congress."

[Applause and laughter on both sides of the House.] Mr. Kasson—I decline to admit that amendment. Mr. Butter, of Massachnaetts—I hope the House will vote down the demand for the previous question so that I may offer the amendment.

Mr. Kasson demanded teilers.

Tellers were ordered; and Mr. Kesson and Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, were appointed.

Mr. Kusson—Will the gentleman state—
The Speaker—It is for the tellers to count, and for the Chair to state. (Laughter.) The gentleman demands the previous question on his amendment, and the ef-

the Chair to state. [Laughter.] The gentleman demands the previous question on his amendment, and the effect will be, if seconded, to bring the House to a vote on that amendment, and that only. Then the previous question will be expansion, and the bill will be left I think I stated some time ago that Gen. Hurl-

still open to amendment as though that amendment had not been passed upon.

Mr. Maynord—If the previous question is not sustained, then the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts will be in order.

The Speaker—Of course,

The House divided; and there were—ayes, 53, noes, not counted.

So the House refused to second the previous ques Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—I now move my

amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa, and ask that it be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

And provided further, That the members of this Congress who were members of any preceding Congress, and who received back-pay under the acts passed at that Congress, shall have the amount of such back-pay deducted from the amount due them from this Congress. Jongress.

N. Butler, of Massachusetts—I demand the pre-tious question on the two amendments.

The House divided; and there were—ayes, 122; noes,

The House divided; and there were—ayes, 122; noes, not counted.

So the previous question was seconded.
The main question was ordered to be put.
Upon the amendment of Mr. Bufler, Mr. Hurlbut did not vote. That amendment was defeated. Then upon the amendment of Mr. Kasson, Gen. Hurlbut voted no. It was, however, adopted by the House.

Gen. Hurlbut said he was willing to take the inheritance his fathers had given him, with its

inheritance his fathers had given him, with its burdens; in other words, he was ready to take the salary which Congress had given him. Gen. Hurlbut—Do not put it in your own

words.

Gen. Farnsworth—I am putting a proper construction on his words. What does he mean when he says: "I am willing to take the inheritance with the burden?" The inheritance was the salary, and the burden the duty of a Congression. That is ment that means if it.

was the salary, and the burden the duty of a Congressman. That is what that means, if it imeans anything. Here is what took place Mr. Haribut—I now move the following substitute:

The Clerk read as follows:

Be st enacted, ste, That from and after the passage of this act the compensation of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall be at the rate of \$6,000 per annum, payable monthly, and in addition thereto the actual individual expense of each Senator, Representative, and delegate coming to and returning from the seat of Government once in each session, to be certified in writing by each.

Sec. 2. That the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be at the rate of \$2,000 in addition to his pay as Representative, amounting in all to \$8,000; and that of the Vice-President shall be the same amount, with the same allowance for travel-

all to \$8,000; and that of the Vice-President shall be
the same amount, with the same allowance for traveling expenses as hereinbefore provided.
Sec. 3. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent
with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.
Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is required to cover into the Treasury all sums which may
have been received a Facreaced compensation under
the provisions of said act, approved March 3, 1873, and
which shall have or may come into his possession by
the return thereof.
Then comes Gen. Butler.
Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—Mr. Speaker. I have

Then comes Gen. Butler.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—Mr. Speaker, I have not trespassed on the time of the House heretofore in this debate, and I do not propose to do so now. If it is logical to require the refunding of back pay received for the Forty-second Congress, it is just as logical to require the refunding of back pay, received for the Thirty-ninth and the Thirty-fourth Congress. Therefore, I hope we shall adopt this amendment, and then I hope we shall bring ourselves to a vote upon a proposition that shall put an end to further discussion. I trust the bill which will be introduced by my friend from Illinois (Mr. Hurlbut), fixing the salary at \$5,000, to take effect from the passage of the act, will be passed, and we shall proceed to public business.

passage of the act, will be passed, and we shall pro-ceed to public business.

Then those opposed to this repeal undertook to load the bill down and kill it with impractica-ble amendments, like the following: Mr. Holman-I offer as a substitute for the amend-ment of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Poland)

Mr. Holman—I offer as a substitute for the amendment of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Poland) what I send to the Clerk's deek.

The Clerk read as follows:
And provided further, That the amount which shall have been received by any Senator, Representative, or Delegate of the present Congress, who was a Senator, Representative, or Delegate of the Forty-second Congress, as increased compensation for the Forty-second Congress, by virtue of the said act, approved March 3, 1873, and has not been returned to the Treasury, shall be deducted in equal monthly installments from the sairay of such Senator, Representative, or Delegate hereafter accruing during the present Congress under the provisions of this act.

Upon this both Ben Butler and Mr. Hurlbut Upon this both Ben Butler and Mr. Hurlbut

voted in the affirmative.
Mr. Huribut—I now insist on the previous ques-

on. Mr. Dawes—I wish to say that if the previous ques-Does the gentleman from Illinois de-

0, instead of \$6,000. Dawes—I ask the gentleman to make another nodification.

Mr. Platt, of Virginia—I object to debate.

Mr. Dawes—I ask the gentleman to take the bill reorted by the Committee under the instructions of the

Mr. Hurlbut—Mine is a substitute for the bill. Dawes-Let it be read. Clerk read Mr. Hurlbut's amendment, as folws: "That from and after the passage of this act the com-

nsation of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates all be at the rate of \$6,000 per annum, payable mithy; and in addition thereto the actual individual penses of each Senator, Representative, and Delete in going to and returning from the seat of Government once in each session, to be certified in writing mment once in each season, to the Speaker yeach.

SEC. 2. That the compensation of the Speaker f the House of Representatives shall be to the rate of \$3,000 in addition to his pay as Representative, amounting in all to 9,000; and that of the Vice-President shall be the

thereof."
Mr. Dawes—I make the point of order that that amendment has been altered since it was first submitted and debated, and the previous question called upon it. upon it.
The Speaker—The previous question has not yet The Speaker—The previous question has not yes been ordered.

Mr. Dawes—The gentleman made a motion for the previous question, and after having submitted an amendment, and, having it debated on both sides, he is not at liberty, without the knowledge of the House, to go and after it.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—How does the gentleman know the fact?

Mr. Dawes—I rise to debate it in its present form, The Speaker—The point of order is well taken.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—It involves a question of fact.

ion of fact.

Mr. Dawes—I suggest to the gentieman from Illinois mr. Dawes—I suggest to the gentleman from Illinois whether it was fair, after having submitted an amendment to the House in one form, debated it himself in that form, and received debate in opposition to it, then, unknown to the House, to go to the Clerk's desk and siter 'that amendment and call the previous question upon it without informing the House of that fact? I will not say that it was a fraud upon the House, for I am willing to believe that the gentleman from Illinois had not the slightest intention of that kind; but, under such a practice as that, there can be no safety in legislation, and ought not to be tolerated for a moment.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—I have a word to say now, withink leave of the Chair. I went to the gentleman from Illinois and said to him: "Your amendment being in your own hands, and a vote not having been taken upon it, you have wright to alter it." That is the counsel and advice under which the gentleman acted.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—I know you supposed so; you certainly had nothing to do with it yourself.

o; you certainly had nothing to do with it you

so; you certainly had nothing to do with it yourself.

Mr. Hurlbut's substitute was adopted, and
then, by the parliamentary usage, he was entitled to the control of the bill and to close the
debate upon it, so he arose, as follows:

Mr. Hurlbut—I am entitled to some time on this
bill. I propose to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) for fifteen minutes, reserving
to myself five minutes, at the close of which I will call
the previous question on the passage of this bill.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, addressed the House.
He has withheld his remarks for revision.
[Here the hammer fell.]
Man; members—Go on,
Mr. Hurlbut—I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts for ten minutes longer.

Man; members—Go on.
Mr. Hurlbut—I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetis for ten minutes longer.
Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—I thank the House for their indulgence. Before the end of that time I hope to be out of my friend's way.
Mr. Hurlbut—I now call the previous question on the passage of the bill.
The question was put upon the passage of the bill, and on a division there were—ayes, 122; noes. 74.
Butler made the speech for him—Hurlbut said nothing, only called for a vote.
If, in view of that record, it can be possible that Mr. Hurlbut was earnestly and honestly in favor of the repeal of that salary-grab, then I cannot understand the English language [applause], for his votes were almost uniformly with Butler. Butler and he were side by side in this matter, and he voted against Kasson's amendment, which was in accordance with the demands of the people; and finally, after this was adopted and sent to the Senate, lashed by the newspapers and public sentiment, wiped it all out, and made their repeal only take effect from that time. It came back to the House, and everybody fought for it. They had to pass it, and all but a few men, Butler among the rost, voted for the repeal bill. It was a dentior resert. That They had to pass it, and all but a few men, Butler among the rest, voted for the repeal
bill. It was a dernier resort. That
bill was not repealed until about
the middle of January, and then these members of the present Congress had received salaries at the rate of \$7,500 a year for ten and a
half months,—from the 4th of March to the 13th
of January. For the other month and a haif
they received at the old rate of \$5,000.

Thus Gen. Hurlbut has got for his first year,
over and above what he was to get when elected

over and above what he was to get when elected, a sum of \$2,000. I ask gentlemen who criticuso me for the course I take to ask Gen. Hurthui to return his \$2,000. [Applause and laughter.]

but voted for the inflation bill, which was vetoed by President Grant.

Gen. Hurlbut—You call it an inflation bill; and the General advocated it because it was an inflation bill, and the General advocated it because it was an inflation bill, and the General advocated it because it was an inflation bill, and the General advocated it because it was an inflation bill, and the General advocated it because it was an inflation bill, and the General advocated it because it was an inflation bill, and the General advocated it because it was an inflation bill, and the General advocated it because it was an inflation bill, and the General advocated it because it was an inflation bill, and the General advocated it because it was an inflation bill, and the General advocated it because it was an inflation bill, and the General advocated it because it was an inflation bill, and the General advocated it because it was an inflation bill, and the General advocated currency, and was in favor of a specie resumption as soon as it could be done without detriment to the public. That is not very dissimilar from the Republican party at Springfield. When they met at Springfield they made a sort of compromise on the public business. The bill went over to the Senate, and the Senate amended it by substantially, that I accepted this back just where we were, \$5,000 and miloage; and amounts to about what I said my sentiments are on the subject. I am not in favor of a violent and immediate resumption of specie party, and the bill was passed as it stands now. That if the Commissioners are on the subject. I am not in favor of a violent and immediate resumption of specie party ment. While I am opposed to the Government are cort it is my opinion that the Government are cort it is my opinion that the General manufactual traveling a repeal of the old law, putting us the Commissioners of a protection of the United States, just as the strain of the United States, just as the strain of the United States, and all the people and at last traveling effecti inviolate. It is not always the case that the debtor is a poor man. He is frequently rich, and owes the poor man. The Government of the United States ought not to protect Agrarianism or Communism. We should not pursue a policy to onfiscate the property of those who own much or the benefit of those who do not; but every han should pay his debts in the money he proman should pay his decis in the money he prom-ed to pay them in. Inflation of the currency depreciating the currency. It is is making nat which was worth a dollar, or which had a

The Government ought not to do that.

I was in Washington last winter during a portion of this debate on the currency inflation, and was frequently asked about the sentiment of the West, and I said then that the sentiment of the West was not in favor of inflation when the question was understood. While Logan and others were advocating inflation and declaring that the interests of the country and declaring that the interests of the country were all disarranged because of this jobbing in Congress on that subject, men would not dare invest capital for fear Congress next day would pass some law which would destroy capital, and therefore many put away their capital, and business was paralyzed. If Congress had only declared it would do nothing on the subject, hands off,—this capital would have embarked in business. It was not the lack of money; it was the lack of confidence. Money was locked up because Congress was gabbing about it, and the moment Congress passed a bill which did not mean one thing or the other, and which the President hing or the other, and which the President igned to put an end to the excitement, business coumed its usual course. The money came counsed its usual course. The money came out. If Congress prints a few more greenbacks, t does not send men around with market-baskets of distribute them according to the population. The only way they can be received by anybody is in the payment of the debts of the Government, according to appropriations, or in the purchase of Government bonds and securities. You can get the money for them. If the Government

ertain given purchasing power, worth a little

wes you, the Government pays you.

When the whole civilized world makes coin a standard of value, we suffer by an inflated and depreciated and degraded currency. Last spring, when this bill was passed, which the President vetoed, what would have been the result of inflation? Your granaries were empty; you had sold your crops; you had not purchased your summer supplies. Inflation would have locked up all the goods in the stores, because the purchasing power of money would have to ask more money. That money would have to ask more money. standard of value, we suffer by an inflated and money would not be so great, and the owner would have to ask more money. That money you put away, with which you would have to buy our necessaries for the season. It would have st purchasing power. You could not buy so So with the tariff question. The farmer stands

the head of the ring, and catches the snap of whip. It is the man who is the consumer who always catches it. The m ddleman pays the party and charges it to the man who buys. It is the same with reference to this tariff usiness. Speaking of the old Henry kill should be protected, let me say that there s not an industry in Harvard, or McHenry County. it is burdened by tariff. There is not a tariff re, but he is obliged to pay a bounty for every-

ning, the raw material he makes up. One rea-on transportation is so expensive is because iron s protected and is so high. Gen. Farasworth's time here closed.

GEN. HURLBUT CLOSES. MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I heard y distinguished friend say at Sycamore when we had our discussion there that I was "an innocent" in the ways of Congress. He knows all the tricks, and I am aware of it now. He knows the trick of reading a portion of a record. and leaving out the substantial part. He knows the trick of making the worst annear the better ide by misquoting, or rather by quoting correctly as far as he goes, but leaving out the thing which is material to the other side. Mr. Farns-

THE SALARY-GRAD.

| exercise of his patronage, put his brother-in| who brought it about? It was done two years | law, Dr. Hart, of the Eighth Cavalry, in the Auago by a combination, and a bad combination, before I had anything to do with Congress; it was done, as such things always are done, by the men who were going out, not by the men who staid in. It was done by the rotes, as the records show, of the men whom the people had elected to stay at home, and who were purchased with this addition of \$5,000 to their salary, dated back. I had nothing to do with that, and you all know it. But if the principle of back-pay is wrong, it applies everywhere.

IN 1866, Mr. Farnsworth was in the Congress that voted an addition to the salary of the members, raising it from \$3,000 to \$5,000, and they dated back their pay fourteen months, and he took it. 'As a matter of principle, I think the receiving of the pay from \$3,000 to \$5,000 was just. I think that the raising of it from \$5,000 to \$7,000 was not wise. I think it was too much,-that the present salary, or about that, s enough. He says, and truly, that I received that pay straight along for ten months and ahalf. I did receive it, and I have neither excuse nor apology to make for it. It was given to me by a law that I had nothing to do with making, and paid to me mouthly by a draft from the Freasurer, and I did not consider it my duty to return it, and I do not consider it my duty now, [Applause.] And I tell you, if I had been fool enough to return it, they would have said all over this district just as they are saying in the Freeport District about Burchard: "He returned t, but it was a sham, a trick, and hypocrisy,merely to court popularity." [Applause.]

THE REPEAL OF THE LAW.

Now, about the repeal of the salary bill. The record is here. They got into a tangle and the new members had nothing to do with

he read it; and all the people do understand it when they read it.

THE COMPROMISE.

Now, this thing went on for weeks there, and at last I was solicited by a number of gentlemen to offer as a compromise a bill providing that the salary should be \$6,000 a year, without any mileage, but simply with actual traveling expenses, and that bill passed. It was accepted as a compromise, to get this miserable, dirty question out of the House, and enable us to go on with the public business. The bill went over to the Sanate, and the Senate amended it by substituting a repeal of the old law, putting us back just where we were, \$5,000 and mileage; and, when it came black, the record shows-Mr. Farnsworth did not read far enough—that I, being antitled to the floor on the question, arose and stated, substantially, that I accepted this amendment of the Senate as a step toward economy and reform, and carrying out the wishes of the people, and I called the previous question, and the bill was passed as it stands now. That is all there is in that. People who know me know that if I have made any mistace in my life, it has been in not having sufficient care about money. [Applause.] I never thought enough of it. Mr. Farnsworth has told you about his performances the that line. He took \$4,000 or \$5,000 of money belonging to the general treasury of the people of the United States, and thought it was his duty, I suppose, to distribute it around, not to return it to the Treasury of the United States. He says there was no way to do it, but there were men who found a way. There were two good men in New in the contract of the people of the united found a way. There were two good men in New in the contract of the people of the united found a way. There were two good men in New in the contract of the people of the general treasury of the very two good men in New in the contract of the people of the united states. He says there was no way to do it, but there were men who found a way. There were two good men in New in the contract of the people Treasury of the United States. He says there was no way to do it, but there were men who found a way. There were two good men in New York who stood just as strong against the saiary-grab as Mr. Farusworth, who invested all their back pay in the bonds of the United States and sent them to the Treasury canceled and destroyed. That paid so much of the national debt, and disposed of the money. Mr. Farusworth sent the money around to the counties in his district. The Supervisors either accepted or rejected it. In Boone and in De Kalb they did not take it, and Mr. Farusworth has never told to this day what became of worth has never told to this day what became o the \$1,007 that these two counties sent back do not know. The Supervisors of Boone, as I learn, came to this sensible conclusion: that either this money was a donation of Mr. Farusworth of funds that did not belong to him, and he did not want, or else it was, as he claimed, stolen goods, and they did not want to be partakers of it.

takegs of it.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

He has talked to you about Civil-Service Reform, and said the Republican party repealed it under the lead of Butler last winter. That is not so. The Civil-Service Reform Commission, consisting of five men, has been in operation more than four years—nearly five; they have made their rules and established their tribunal, and set the whole thing going, and it is running on. Last winter we had the curiosity to inquire what these men who claimed to be the masters and teachers of Civil-Service Reform charged for their services, and we found that George William Curtis, Joe Medill, and the rest of those five men, charged the United States for their services at the rate of \$550 days. We said the version of the services at the rate of \$550 days. siedli, and the rest of those five men, charged the United States for their services at the rate of \$50 a day. We said, "You are not worth it;" we did not pay it, and I think we were right. For ten days' service Joe Medill asked \$500—a great deal more than it was worth. [Gen. Hurlbut is mistaken; neither Medill or Cartis drew a cent for their services.—ED. TRIBUNE.] But what does Civil-Service Reform mean 2 it pressure that good. Medili of Chris drew a control their services.—En Tribune.] But what does Civil-Service Reformmean? It means that good men shall be selected and put into the public offices, and shall be kept there as long as they discharge their duties. This is done by examination. Five years ago this Civil-Service Reformer (Mr. Farnsworth), who understands Civil-Service Reform on the wrong side just as well as any other man ever did, had an opportunity to send a young man from this Congressional district to the Navai Academy at Annapolis. As the most reasonable way of acting, he ought to have thrown the appointment open to the district, but this Civil-Service Reformer put his own son in there. This year, I, who do not make any pretentions, had the right to fill the vacancy that occurred by the graduation of young Farnsworth in the regular course of time. I threw it open to this district; examinations were held in every county, finally at Elgin, and the young man who succeeded carried his and the young man who succeeded earned his position by his own ability, and his own character, and his own education; and, although he is the son of a man in Marengo, who is personally bitterly opposed to me, I will keep my word, and send the son of Charley Filmore to the Acade-my. Two years ago Mr. Farneworth had a chance to appoint some one to the Military Academy at West Point. He sent the son of Mr. Dodson, of Geneva, Kane County,—a wealthy man, and a man of considerable influence on the wrong side of politics. That young man did not graduate, at least did not pass the examination, and came home; and, in the true application of the genume civil service, which means to leave all these places they you possibly can be filled. all these places that you possibly can to be filled by competitive examinations amongst men who are entitled to them, I threw that open to the district, and a voung German named Adam

are entitled to them, I threw that open to the district, and a young German named Adam Slager, in Aurora, whom I never heard of or knew, was decided by the Board to be the proper person, and he was given the appointment. He has been at West Point a year, and I want to say that, from the reports, he fully viadicates the principle. That is practice against principle. And two years ago Mr. Farnsworth, who talks loud about nepotism, which means a man who is in office putting his relative in positions, in the exercise of his patronage, put his brother-in-inw. Dr. Hart of the Eighth Cavalry, in the Auisw, Dr. Hart, of the Eighth Cavalry, in the Au-rora Post-Office—the best office in the district. There is a pretty good Post-Office at Belvidere,— the pay is \$2,100,—and he put an upprovided-for nephew in there. Another good place is the In-spector of Postal Lines on the Pacific Coast; and he put another nephew there. And every-body in this district who knows anything knows that there has never been a man in the value. that there has never been a man in the whole history of the country who has so remorselessly used the patronage at his command in removing and appointing men for his own personal advantage as that distinguished Reformer, John F. Farnsworth

Fainsworth.

Internal transportation.

He spoke to you about this question of internal transportation, and I want to call your attention to it because it is a large question, and one that you are interested in. I do not understand how his brother Grangers—for they tell me he is a Granger—who take part in the Farmers' Conventions held in this State can support a man who entertains such doctrine as he has professed here to-day with regard to the control of the railways of the country. The railways of this State, so far as regards everything within its the railways of the country. The railways of this State, so far as regardseverything within its limits, are controlled by the laws of the State, but the jurisdiction of Illinois stops at her boundaries; it can go no further. This State cannot touch by law a contract made outside of her limits to carry and transport produce across into another State. Every lawyer knows that; every man of ordinary cases leaves the contract made outside of the limits to carry and transport produce across into another State. sense knows it; and the doctrine that is contend ed for here to-day by Mr. Farnsworth would simply carry us back to the old days of the Con-federacy, when there was batting and fighting between the several States on account of those between the several States on account of those which hie nearest to the Atlantic exacting discriminating tolls and duties in favor of their own people, and against those who were back of them. Your productions have to go over more than one State to reach the markets, and the instant they pass outside of this State, they become, by the Constitution of the country, subject, and subject only, to the jurisdiction of Congress. There is no other power that can govern those products. The great trunk lines over which your whole property moves through this country, these great combinations which embrace the Pennsylvania Central, the Eric, and the New York Central, banded together and organized, are utterly uncontrollable by any one States to unite in controlling them. That is the law; that is the Constitution. These decisions have been rendered from the earliest time—from Chief-Justice Marshall down to now; and I say to you men here plainly, that I stake my reputation as a lawyer (and it is worth something) upon the broad proposition that there is no power known that can touch this question of the inter-State commerce of the country except the Congress of the United States. which lie nearest to the Atlantic exacting dis-

sumes that every man is honest resenting either himself or an This perpetual prating about disbonesty is the enspired slander apont his American people. Now, that is the scheme provided for in the McCray but that we tried to carry out. It is not true that bill takes away

bill takes away

THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE.

Mr. Farnsworth, if he has read the bill, and he not forgot all the law he used to know, how that it is not so. The jurisdiction of the Same over their local roads is left, but the jurisdiction of the Same over their local roads is left, but the jurisdiction of the Same over their local roads is left, but the Jurisdiction of the States cannot be seen to the same of the same o over their local roads is left, but the jurishities which, by the Constitution, the states cannot a creise, and which belongs in the United Statistics assumed by Congress; and I say here to that bill, in my judgment, is the seremedy that we can apply at this time to the question; and I am proud to say that it pains the House of Representatives by a strict party vote; out of 136 members voting, 431 were by publicans and five were of the Opposition. Applause.] If you admit that all men are discussed, you need not try that experiment; nor on you try any other, for if all men are discussed according to the prate of the miserable present day, the Government can down, and there is no probability of having so, et you anything else. ety or anything else.

THE CURRENCY.

Now let me come to the question of the crency. I said nothing about it in my opening because Mr. Farnsworth substantially acressive the principles of the party, min I told you they were printed, as you could all see for yourselves what they are, agree substantially with what he said and told substantially, that way last winter. We cannot always get the thing we individually wish from Congress or any other body of men. We never can, and we have got to take the thing are comes nearest to it. There is a difference in the relations of the two parts of the country. On large part has hoarded up money: the other han not. One is a lender, and the other is a borrows. You can hardly make a law that will worr or substantially make a law that will worr or the country. One is a lender, and the other is a borrows. large part has hoarded up money; the other hanot. One is a lender, and the other is a borrown. You can hardly make a law that will work every all around. The true way is this (and I will state to you my position, and you can judge): Let the United States secure the paper most of the country beyond any possibility of less is the bill-holder, which is done by the law, and let the great law of demand and supply determine how much the people want. Her do not bank for fun [applause]; neither do they do it for charity nor for beatrolace. Men go into banking just as you go into complanting and stock-raising, to make many out of it. Now, if it happens that they put out too much of their money, they cannot use it, because they can only use so much, and if there is morte than the people want, they retire has mortgages, take up their bonds, and go into some other business. If the people was \$1,000,000,000 instead of \$100,000,000, they an abic to state for themselves what their our necessity is; and, when the Gorroment has curred the currency beyond all question, the ought to throw the business of banking just as free and open as they do the business of raising horses or anything else. [Applaus.] That is plain, straightforward dootrine that you can understand, and there need be no mising-retation of my views. If that is indistingtion for my views. can understand, and there need be no mission pretation of my views. If that is inflation that is what it means; or, if it is contraction, that it what it means.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Now, with regard to specie payments. Wen paying out of these United States every new more than \$95,000,000 in gold as interess on Government bonds, State, railway, and obtoods, It is very hard, with that drain upon to come rapidly to specie payments. Final want to come to it, except some imprecisely people. Now, my theory about it is that when people. Now, my theory about it is that we have got to grow to it, —just in the same way as, by the growth of the country, we have adveredit of the nation, its paper having We have developed so much in this county dur-ing the eleven or twelve 'years past, that while we had 31,000 miles of railroad in 1861, we have before the nation was divided, you know not seed 0,000,000, which was thought to be at enormous sum. It was. We have had a rebellion since that time; the industry of the South has not yet recvered; and yet, in 1873, our exports were \$649,000,000. The country grows; and let me tell you right here, before I forget it that the fact that it does grow in that healthy way, in the development of all industries, and in the establishment of the credit of the United States, is the best kind of evidence that its stans are honestly and economically administred. Let honestly and economically administered. Let me give you an idea now with regard to our credit. It is worth noticing. In January, 1861, eredit. It is worth noticing. In January, 1851, the Buchanan Administration wanted to borrow, I think, \$6,000,000,—I may be mistaken in the amount,—and the highest bid for the United States 6 per cent bonds, for that little picayuns sum, was 94 cents on the doilar, and the gold bonds of the United States were sold for this sum. We have had a war 'since, and periods of panic, and everything of that kind, yot, to-day, and for more than a year past, the 5 per cent bonds of the United States are worth 193 in gold for every \$100 bond. Now remember bonds of the United States are worth sun is gold for every \$100 bond. Now remember that that could not have happened unless the Government was wisely, and economically, and honestly, carried on. [Applause,] And lput by you these things for explanation. You cannot cheat capital. If there is anything a creditor watches, it is the character of the people be is dealing with.

THE THROUGH-FREIGHT RAILWAT.

And now let me return to the other question, from which I glanced off.—the propestion in re-

And now let me return to the other question, from which I glamed off,—the proposition in regard to the through-freight railway. I want for to understand it, because I want the opinion of the people upon the project. It is beliared by the best men in our country oft in best regulator for the extoruonate charges of the great trunk roads is a through-freightline lading from the great port of New York, across the thickly populated and thriving, productive belief of land that stretches from New York algosi in a direct east and west line to Omah, with a branch to Chicago, and others to St. Louis and Buffalo, the track built economically and strongly, with low grades, so this on statution of the country subject, and subject and subject to the country subject, and subject to the country subject subject to the subject to the country subject to the subject to the country subject to the subject the industrial portions of these ever been done. An company shall give Now, upon the question

Now, upon the far what Far sworth says I am what tariff man. I do not think tariff man. I do not think that there is no question of that there is no question of that there execut. Those old

when he Canadian Recritions with which the House of Las nothing to do—the Preside negotiating treaties—I think it out his host, because but we lumber would ever come to our his host, because but we lumber would ever come to our not mistaken, you farmers an good deal of barley,—there is most within sight—and if you admission of everything from comes off every bushel for Canada barley would come knock the price down. I won how you would feel under that [Applause.] I could name he things that would be in the si I take it that the correct doctrithe taciff is this: I do not this living man in all this country. Trader pure and simple; I now because free-trade implies the iffs entirely, and the collection. Under our Constitution provision) taxation is not haid but on the men; and the Congall over the land would have in wall screet or Boston.

But there is a difference are class of things that should be a difference of opinion, and a diff class of things that should be a difference of opinion, and principle. Some neu want if they can get votes enor tected; and the only way, if

American nation has grove protection was to help and, when they could star no mechanics, no artisans, every other species of ind conceived, and you caur the injury reacting upon plate for classes. It is a money abroad in these later interests. Your interests eral law. Talk about pronot a thing that the farme that is not protected. The for forty years a duty on for dom comes into this count t. There is a duty on pro That is discrimination. sted from time imme

hated from time intermediate rarely any competition betwee our soil and the products of mere matters of tarming; but ple runs through the whole I do not ask for a high taruff.

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Mr. Farnsworth was inclin

LOUISIANA.

in the opening of his sp had told me that he oue rages committed by t What was the effect of there? That is the trouble, hated cases in which one man They occur everywhere, and criminal conduct on the period of the period gotten up by Republican the minds of the people ju There is no truth in that, a feetly well. Do you suppo self-sacrificing Republican and gets his throat cut in o clection up here in McHe plause.] That is what he men do have their throats of fhot there; that rebellions; ments have gone on; that it deen compelled to interpose lower to sustain the flover; mable. There is no getting Now, all the victims the account of the late soa, white or black, as the single member of the Oppide there for any political water of things is not to be the excused; and no man! Such it before the America That's so."] I sfirm the all the exaggeration if you chains the undenisble facts not long ago, Opposition p good lesson to some lights, when it told the to deny simple facts, as in parting them down would have done better if heapplause.] In the attempt would have done better it is lapplause.] In the attempt t down the Republican party as nected with it, he is willing to the officers of the Government are forgeries, and even goes ate that they are manufacture simply for the purpose of o simply for the purpose of tions, and he reads a con Chairman of the Indiana keep these things befor manufacture stories that he to keep these damnable tru can see them, and where

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two parts of the country. One
parded up money: the other has
ider, and the other is a borrower,
nake a law that will work evenly
the way is this (and I) ider, and the other is a borrower, nake a law that will work ovenly true way is this (and I will position, and you can judged; takes ecque the paper money of ond any possibility of loss to which is done by the law, law of demand and supply dech the people want. Men do in [applause]; neither do they narity nor for benevolence, king just as you go into cornex-raising, to make money out happens that they put out too gouey, they cannot use it, benely use so much, and if there is

1861, which was a great crop South, our exports—and that was divided, you know—were ich was flought to be an it was. We have had a rethat time; the industry has not yet recovered; 1873, our exports were he country grows; and let here, before I forgetia, that see grow me that healthy way, at of all industries, and in the credit of the United States, of evidence that its affairs are monaically administered. Let idea now with regard to our hinoticing. In January, 1861, ministration wanted to borrow, —I may be mistaken in the highest bid for the United bonds, for that little picarune has on the doilar, and the gold ted States were sold for that ad a war since, and periods of ling of that kind, yet, to-day, a year past, the 5 per cent and States are worth \$102 in \$100 bond. Now remember not have happened unless the sign and economically, and on, fapplanee.] And I put to or explanation. You cannot f there is anything a creditor character of the people he is

Tork into motion and success-large investment lies idle, United States—ask us—to ber cent interest on the amount ceed \$30,000,000 for a period ling ten years. I say if the to lose every dollar of that ar recover a cent of it, get this great railway rates across the country, thing that could be done for

the industrial portions of these States, and the insulation of the company shall give a first mortgage upon be company shall give a first mortgage upon be company shall give a first mortgage upon be company shall give a first mortgage upon the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon be company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the object of this give a first mortgage upon the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the object of this give a first mortgage upon to be the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the company shall give a first mortgage upon the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the object this great problem of the company shall generally give a first mortgage upon the object this great problem of the company shall generally give the sample of the grows (in the sample of the sample of

and I shall gather from the people Defore that ime what their wishes are.

THE TARIFF.

Now, upon the question of the tariff. Mr. Paraworth says I am what he calls a protective farman. I do not think he is right. I know tariff man. I do not think he is right. I know tariff man. I do not think he is right. I know tariff says a present. Those old questions which used arise at present. Those old questions which used arise at present. Those old questions which used arise at present. Those old questions which used the difference between a protective and arevenue the difference between a protective and arevenue the difference between a protective and arevenue to tariff, cannot come up now. This is owing to tariff, cannot come up now. This is owing to tariff, cannot come up now. This is owing to tariff, cannot come up now. This is owing to tariff, cannot come up now. This is owing to tariff, cannot come up now. This is owing to tariff, cannot come up now. This is owing to tariff, cannot come up now. This is owing to tariff, cannot come up now. This is owing to tariff, cannot come up now. This is owing to tariff, cannot come up now. This is owing to tariff, cannot come up now. This is owing to tariff, cannot come up now. This is owing to tariff, cannot come up now. This is owing to tariff, cannot come up now. This is owing to tariff the country is in the same transported that it is a spond to tariff it in the same transported that it is in the country in the cannot in the least of the tariff in the country is all to take are of itself, and of the country is able to take care of itself, and of the country is able to take care of itself, and of the country is able to take care of itself, and of the country is able to take care of itself, and it is allowed to tariff it is an allowed to say. But it is an allowed to say the country is able to take are of the country is able to take care of itself, and of the country is able to take care of itself, and of the country is able to take care of the country is able to take care o THE TARIFF.

hecause free-trade implies the giving ap of that its entirely, and the collection by direct taxation. Under our Constitution (it is an awkward provision) taxation is not laid on the property but on the men; and the Congressional districts all over the land would have to contribute an equal amount. This district and one in Arkansas, which I take is the poorest place in God's earth, would have to pay the same as that in Wall street or Boston.

But there is a difference among men as to the class of things that should be protected. That is a difference of opinion, and not a difference of principle. Some men want fron protected, and if they can get votes enough they get it protected; and the only way, if you think the tariff is too high, to have duty reduced is to convince a majority of the people and of their representatives of that fact. In my judgment (and I, a high tariff man, voted lass winter to repeal the duty on sait), there is no sense in keeping it up. a majority of the people and of their representatives of that fact. In my judgment (and I, a
high tariff" man, voted last winter to repeal the
duty on sait), there is no sense in keeping it up.
I confess to you very frankly that I did not know
there was a duty on lumber until I had occasion
to look at this question. But my theory about it
is very much the same as that one Mr. Farnsworth stated,—the old Whig doctrine of Henry
Clay. And that is the doctrine upon which the
American nation has grown to this stature; its
protection was to help infant manufactures,
and, when they could stand alone, to leave the
markets open to competition. Break down the
American manufacturers, and what follows?
The English manufacturers would have possesson of the marks, and you could not reach them
or compete with them. The true way is to
so regulate the thing as to keep up
a healthy competition between the foreigner
who sends in his goods and our own
men who manufacture them. And remember
one thing, farmers, which a great many are spit
to forget. When you read such silly speeches
as are made by S. M. Smith, remember that this
world of ours is so constituted,—and especially
these United States,—that you cannot hurt one
tranch of industry without hurting another;
will if there are no manufacturers. If there are branch of industry without huiting another; and, if there are no meanifacturers, if there are no mechanics, no artisans, no tolle men, no good-for-nothing people—like lawyers, as you are accustomed to say—then there is nobody to take the farmers' products, and consume them, and pay for them. Your interests are as closely bound up in the progress and development of every other species of industry as can possibly be conceived, and you cannot huit them without the injury reacting upon you. We do not legislate for classes. It is a miscrable idea that has gone abroad in these later degenerate days that there is a certain class in society that has all the honesty, all the integrity, and all the capability. There is no such class, and never was. Men are just about evenly arranged all over. There is standing here before an assembly that I know to be targety made up of farmers, I propose to appeal to their good sense and conscience when I say to them that, what they ask for themselves, they must be ready to give to all others. [Applause.] Do meresse. Tolk about protection! Why, there is for a thing that the farmer in this country raises that is not protected. There has been standing for forty years a duty on foreign grain. It very sedom comes into this country, but there is a duty on it. There is a duty on provisions that are brought from abroad, while at the same time animals infrom abroad, while at the same time animals in-tended for breeding purposes are admitted free. That is discrimination. These things have ex-sisted from time immemorial. Truly there is turely any competition between the products of our soil and the products of other soils in the mere matters of farming; but this same princi-ple runs through the whole of our legislation. I do not ask for a high tanif. It has got to be high in spite of all we can do, until we got rid of our tremendous debt,—the legacy of the War.

Mr. Farasworth was inclined to be indignant, in the opening of his speech, because somebody had told me that he ought to justify the outrages committed by the people in Louisiana. What was the effect of his speech? I put it to you candidy. Did he atter one word in condemnation of those organized gangs down there? That is the trouble. They are not isolated cases in which one man murders another. They occur everywhere, and this is evidence of criminal conduct on the part of the people. Here are armed organizations gotten up for political purposes, which undertake to carry out their mitchions by criminal acts. Does he condemn them? Has he said one word in condemnation? He says, after all that these are mere bugaboos, gotten up by Republican organs to influence the minds of the people just before an election. There is no truth in that, and he knows it perfectly well. Do you suppose that there is any sit-sacrificing Republican down there who goes and gets his throat cut in order to influence an election up here in McHenry County? [Applause.] That is what he claims. That these men do have their throats cut, and that they are shot there; that rebellions against Stare Governments have gone on: that the United States has been compelled to interpose with its military lower to sustain the Government there, is undefinable. There is no getting away from it.

Now, all the victims that have died down there on account of the late revolution, are Republicans, white or black, as the case may be. No

on account of the late revolution, are Republicans, white or black, as the case may be. No single member of the Opposition ever lost his life there for any political offense. And that state of things is not to be tolerated and not to be excused; and no man has a right to trifle with it before the American people. [A voice, That's so."] I affirm that distinctly. Grant all the eraggeration, if you choose there still re-That's so." I afirm that distinctly. Grant all the eraggeration if you choose, there still remains the undenishle facts. The Chicago Times, not long ago, Opposition paper as it is, read a good lesson to some of its subordinate agot lesson to some of its subordinate lights, when it teld them it was futile to deny simple facts, and they must join in putting them down. Mr. Farnsworth would have done better if he had said so to day. [Applause.] In the strengt to behitfle and let m putting them down Mr. Farnsworth would have done better if he had said so to-day. [Applause.] In the attempt to belittle and let town the Republican party and everything consected with it, he is willing to charge even upon the officers of the Government that these things are forgeries, and even goes so far as to instinute that they are manufactured and gotten up simply for the purpose of operating upon elections, and he reads a communication from the Chairman of the Indhana Committee, in which he requests the papers (Republican) to teep these things before the people until after election. That was good, sound, wise political advice, and he knows it. [Applause.] He did not divise them to manufacture stories that had no foundation, but to keep these dammable truths where the people can see them, and where they will affect their teart, and their intellect, and their vote, because it is by votes that the action comes.

Ide not know that there is any use of my taking any more of your or my time. Of course, it makes no difference to me because it any additional contractions and the secure of any notes.

siomach them any longer. The party requires "purging," and to give you some idea of the magnitude of it, he comes in like some old nurse, and takes the great gigantic Hepublican party of this country as if it were sick with the colic, and, with a spoonful of castor of the holds its nose and administers the nurse; iver Langhter and

to take this not for this election only, but for all elections), there is no such thing as an "off-year" in American politics. It is the duty of the American citizen to pay strict attention to every election, from his township straight up; because if he does not do it he allows bad men or inferior men, or men, at all events, who differ from him, to usurp his prerogativa, and make laws which he does not assent to. Two years ago this whole country was convulsed by the election of a President. He is, after all, only the hand of the country, not the brains; the brain-power is in the representatives whom the people send to make laws, because law is nothing more nor nothing less than the will of the people reduced into form by their representnothing more nor nothing less than the will of
the people reduced into form by their representtatives, and, when so deciared, governs, controls,
and guides all Presidents, as well as all other
citizens. So there is no "off-year." It makes
very little difference to me what majority I may happen to have in this district. A man has a right to stay in
Congress, and has the right to receive
the money, which some people seem to think is
the great thing in this world (because there are
men in whom the sense of honorable ambition is
dead, and they know nothing except the greed
that grasps for money); the power and emolument is just the same whether a man is elected
by ten votes or 10,000. Mr. Farnsworth knows
that. It is only a few years since he went through
this district with a majority of 14,008 solid Republicans; and, a very short time after, by this district with a majority of 14,000 solid Republicans; and, a very short time after, by diligent labor and severe traveling he scratched out a very trifle ahead of brother Stoughton, who, you recollect, ran around the district on his great moral mission of showing up the character of the Republican candidate, and came pretty near carrying it out. Although it makes no difference as to the right of the representative to hold his seat, it makes a vast difference to you. His power and influence among his associates is very much measured by the number of people he has behind him. And when a man of the right kind goes there he speaks with no unsound strength, but filled and when a man of the right kind goes there he speaks with no unsound strength, but filled and overflowing with the consolidated and combined strength of these masses of people at his back. [Appiause.] Hence it is for you to exercise your franchise, in the first place, as a duty, and, in the next place, in order that YOUR REPRESENTATIVE MAY SPEAK WITH POWER in your behalf. And again, the surest, easiest, and best way to quiet all the disturbances in the South's to the keeping and maintaining these

South is the keeping and maintaining these solid Republican majorities in these solid Republican districts. [Applause.] Nothing else will do it. That is moral sussion. We lost Conwill do it. That is meral suasion. We lost Connecticut last spring; it ceased to be Republican and became Democratic, as they call it there. There is not much difference between the Democrats and the Independent Reformers. We lost New Hampshire shortly afterwards. That became Democratic. Has that killed the disorders? This summer we lost that kined the discreers? This summer we lost North Carolina. That became Conservative-Democratic. Has that killed the disturbances down there? Well, with those losses, and with those creaking speeches made by unhappy polificians all around us, and shouts of the papers iticians all around us, and shouts of the papers taking the same ground, the faith is gradually spreading itself down South that they might hope that the Republican party was going to pieces, and that they would have a chance to carry out their "white man's government" in their peculiar way. They made a mistake when they tried it. It is a good thing.

Gen. Grant.

I do not care what men say about Gen. Grant, and not care what men say about Gen. Grant, and not care what men say about Gen. Grant, and not care what men say about Gen. Grant, and their records a solid foundation in the entire South, nor until the sacred obligations of duty in regard to the public debt was everywhere acknowledged. And therefore, Republicans should stand by their colors, and therefore, Republicans should stand by their colors, and therefore, Republicans should stand by the carry out their "white man's government" in their peculiar way. They made a mistake when they tried it. It is a good thing.

GEN. GRANT.

I do not care what men say about Gen. Grant, and therefore, Republicans should stand by the colors, and therefore, Republicans should stand by the carry out their "white man's government" in their colors, and therefore, Republicans should stand by the carry out their "white man's government" in their colors, and there colors, and therefore, Republicans should stand by the carry out their south in the public debt was everywhere acknowledged. And therefore, Republicans the colors of the carry out their south in the public debt was everywhere acknowledged.

more than John Farnsworth, unless it be that unusually dirty dog in Chicago, Hesing. What-ever they say about him, there remains this fact in his history: that he is always on haud to per-In his history: that he is always on band to perform the duty devolving upon him, sharply, thoroughly, and completely. And I was glad when I read that correspondence between him and Emory, the mulitary commander in Louisiana, who telegraphed to the President—they would call this treachery down there—that "The army of citizens is 6,000 strong, I have only 400 men; what shall I do?" And Gen. Grant answered him very much o?" And Gen. Grant answered him very much n the same way he answered another man at in the same way he answered abother man at Donaldson—it has the same sort of ring about it —" Put down the insurrection first, and report afterwards." [Applause.] That is good, healthy talk from an Executive. That is, in the plain language of the people, "business." And every man of you who had the good luck and the good mse to vote for Gen. Grant two years ago ought thank God that the right man was in the right borghank God that the right man was in the right place, that time. [Applianse.] And every unlucky person, if there are any such in this room, who fooled away his time in voting against him should thank God that there were so few of them. [Laughter and applianse.]

Now, that is about all there is of this matter.

You know us both when you come to the per-You know us both when you come to the personal question. Most every man here, I suppose, knows John Farnsworth. There are very few around here among the older settlers whom I have not seen, and who do not know something about the time when we were all "carpet-baggers." I remember when we trotted in here with very small satchels and very little in them; with very small satchels and very little in them; and if we have been able to get something and require bigger trunks to stow away our goods in, it is because under-the providence of food we have been allowed to live under a free 'Government that has maintained inviolate the security of property, and given us an opportunity to acquire wealth. That Government we are pledged in heart and soul to protect, and strong by and heaver. And the instrument ment we are pledged in heart and soul to protect, and stand by, and honor. And the instrument, in my judgment, that will keep up the prosperity and well-being of this country is the continuance in active organization, in honorable effort, and in triumphant success, of that body of men which even its antagoniets are compelled to admit contains the bone, and sinew, and virtue of the land. [Great applause.]

The restrict these shievened

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS. THE PRESIDENT AND A THIRD

TERM.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11 .- Secretary Robe son said, during his speech at Paterson, N. J., last Friday evening, that Grant had no idea of a third term, had never thought of such a thing, and regarded the discussion of that matter as unworthy of notice. Something more than six months ago, the substance of a conversation which Grant had then recently had with an intimate acquaintence was given in these dispatches, wherein he stated plainly and distinctly that he had given the third-term subject considerable had given the third-term subject considerable attention, and thought that he had not fully made up his mind what course he would pursue; but he added that if the newspapers and politicians did not let him aloue he would be tempted to make a serious effort to secure a third term anyhow. The utterances of the Republican, the Administration organ of this city, in favor of the project, have, without question, been directly inspired from the

TEMPERANCE AND THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

Special Disputch to The Charago Tribune.

throughout the State, and yesterday and to-day three have been held here. Besides, to-day has been set apart by the State Temperance Association for the delivery of tempearnee sermons from all the pulpits of the State, and from all the pulpits of the State, and it was understood that it would be generally complied with, so that all who can be influenced will cast their votes for Republican candidates for the Legislature, to the end that the Baxter bill may be sustained or local-option adopted. On the other hand, leagues have been formed to support no men for office who will not use his utmost influence for the repeal of the Baxter law and support a reasonable licause law. This latter will nearly unite the Germans against the Republican party, with which a majority of them in Northern Indiana have acted. The temperance people call this the crisis, and have just issued and seattered broadcast an address wherein they say that about the only question in this election is whother the whisky-ring or temperance shall carry the day.

SPEECH BY SECRETARY DELANO.

SPEECH BY SECRETARY DELANO. Mr. Vernon, O., Oct. 11.—Secretary Delano addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court-House in this city last evening.

Mr. Delano reviewed at length the past history of Mr. Delano reviewed at length the past history of the Reputhican and Democratic parties, making com-parisons between the two with remarkable clearness and force, He dealt severely with the Ku Klux and White Leaguers of the South, who he democraced in the bitterest terms. He recounted the injuries now being inflicted upon the negroes in the late Rebel States, and clearly foreindowed the course which the Administration would adopt toward those people. The Secretary argued that the emancipated biscks were in a measure

Administration would adopt toward those people. The Secretary argued that the emancipated blacks were in a measure

THE NATION'S WANDS,

and until persecution, repine, and murder on account of race, color, or previous condition should cease, the duties devolved upon the Republican party by the Almighty would not be fulfilled. He stated that the obligations of the Republican party were to clevate and improve this class of people and protect them in their rights before the hav. If the great party of ideas should desert its principles upon any collateral issues, and neglect to perform its obligations toward those whom it had lately invested with citizenship and the elective franchise, then it deserved to be beaten, and most assuredly would be punished. The Secretary gave the Prohibitionists some sound and friendly advice, and warned Republicans from being drawn of upon side issues to the abendment of higher and more important questions. He thought that

was the right to hold and alten real estate and dispose of personal property, the right of free locomotion, and, in a word, the guarantees of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness were worthy of some consideration; and that the men who ignored all this for a one-idea hobby, let it be temperance, religion, trades-unifonian, or any of the still more modern issue, was pursuing a course calculated, if not designed, to restore the Democratic party to power and thus to defeat, rather than obtain, the object of their desire. Referring to

THE PROUBLE IN THE BOURD, the President, probably hoping, by distery and fawning, to cover up their real purposes of rapine, mursier, and anarchy; and that, while professing great loyalty to the Government and the utmost solicitude concerning the President, probably hoping, by distery and fawning, to cover up their real purposes of rapine, mursier, and anarchy; and that, while professing great loyalty to the Government and the utmost solicitude concerning the President, was true to the great principles of the Republican party, and

surrendered. The Becretary argued that the President was true to the great principles of the Republican party, and that he would use all the force at his command, when legally required, to execute the laws and enforce order and good government. The Secretary then proceeded to discuss at length the PRINCIAL QUESTIONS.

He charged the Democratic party with the responsibility of the War and with prolonging its duration, whereby its total actual cost has reached nearly, if not quite, \$4,000,000,000. He alluded to the fact that of this immense sum one-half head already been paid, and that our debt was now only about \$2,100,000,000. He demonstrated the sustemmenting of the Republican party in dealing with this question, and explained how largely taxation had been reduced since the close of the War, and especially during President

ioo,000. He demonstrated the sintermanning of the Republican party in dealing with the question, and explained how largest taxation had been reduced since the close of the War, and especially during President Grant's Administration. The Sperstary then adverted to the repudiation sentiments of the Democratic party, and denounced them severely. He asserted that those who purchased bonds during the War worthy of all presse; that, to dishoner or discount our notes issued under such circumstances and for such a consideration, namely, the life of the astion, would be an act so dishonorable as never to be forgiven by the civilized powers of the world, and he could not imagine how any but rebel or rebel sympathizers could suppart it. Adverting to the charge of extravagance, he showed from official records that, of the \$20,000,000 now annually expended for all purposes, \$157,000,000, or over enemals, was required to pay interest on the public debt, pensions to our soldiers, and other expenses growing out of the Democratic shavelothers' rebellion. He then demonstrated that the expense of the Government, deducting those created by the reballion, were not so great per capita for our present population as the expense of the Government, and but a tritle larger than they had been during the Administration of Mr. Van Beren.

He said, in conclusion, that the mission of the Republican barry would not be ended until the civil

Administration of Mr. Van Boren.
He said, in conclasion, that the mission of the Republican party would not be ended until the civil
rights of the emancipated race were ruly secured, and
hav and order placed on a solid foundation in the en-

PEORIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 10 .- The Democrats and iberais of this city, held a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting Saturday evening. Col. John Warner was elected Chairman, and Spencer Tompkins and T. V. Cutright Secretaries. Able speeches by Messrs. N. E. Worthington, C. S. made, and most enthusiastically received. has now begun to roll on the grand course of reform, and will continue until Gen. Leonard F. Ross, the Opposition candidate for Congress, is elected by a handsome majority.

The Committee on Recolations—A. J. Bell, G. A. Wilson, and C. P. King—presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

A. Wilson, and C. P. King—presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A political contest is now pending at which the people of the State of Hilmots will elect two State ofheers, nineteen members of Congress, a State Legislature, and county officers, and through the election of which questions of great moment, both State and national, are to be determined; and
Whereas, The leaders of the party now in control of this Government have proved themselves unfaitaful to their trust, have wrought untold evils upon the country, and have poisoned the Administration of our public affairs with official corruption and extravagance almost unparadicied in the history of nations; and
Whereas, The concentrated opposition to the dominant party has, by different and proper conventions, nominated Charles Carroll, of Gallatin County, for State Treasurer; S. M. Etter, of McLean County, for Superintendent of Public Instruction; Gen. Leonard F. Ross, of Fulton County, for Ongress from the Ninth District; Thomas B. Higgs, of Twolf Township, and P. W. Dunne, of Peoria City, as Representatives to the state Legislature from the Twenty-minth District; William McLean for Sheriff of Peoria County, and Philip Eichhoru for Coroner; therefore

Be it Resolved, That we, the Democrats, Liberals, and opponents of the Republican party here assembled do most cordially ratify and motorse the above nominations, and pledge ourselves to use ad honorable means within our power to secure their triumplant election at the polis.

Resolved, further, That insemuels as questions of the most vital importance to the State and country at arge are at stake, and upon which the safety and secur-

election at the poils.

Resolved, further, That insermule as questions of the most vital importance to the State and country at large are at stake, and upon which the safety and security of our citizens, white and black, in some of the Southern States depend, as well as the political, civil, and financhal prosperity of the whole country, therefore we deem it the duty of every Democrat. Liberal, and common opponent to the present Administration to permit no personal considerations to deter them from voting for each and every candidate on the above ticket, and that we regard them as honest, capable, and trustworthy, and believe they represent the great principles which underlie the whole structure of our free institutions, and that any vote taken from the ticket or any part therefies a less to the great principles which we represent; that in Gen. Leonard F. Ross, the nomines for Congress by the Democratic-Liberal Convention and the Independent Convention of the Night Congressional District, we recognize the true representative of the people; a man of sterling integrity and representative abinty, without the pale of corrupt rings and selitah monopolies, above the reach of bribes and the siturement of the designing lobby, and who stands farmly upon the principles had dear to the Opposition, such as every Democrat, Liberal, and Independent can indores, and if incorporated into the administration of our Government will cleanse of the deep-seated dils which beset it under the present incompetent and untrustworthy management; and, therefore, we most heartily commend him to the support of every opponent to the present Administration in the district.

Lessly, That from now until to the twilight of the 3d of November next we resolve to buckle on the armon for the glorious fight of this campaign, and to carefully and represent and the carefully and represent and the

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune, BRANCH COUNTY, MICH.—REFORM.

COLD WATER, Mich., Oct. 10 .- The following Reform ticket was nominated at the County Convention to-day: Senator, David B. Dennis; Special Dissociator The Charage Tribune.

Special Dissociator The Charage Tribune.

Special Dissociator The Charage Tribune.

South Band, Ind., Cet. 11.—In the political ampaign of Indiaea, which closes with the election on Monday, there is one feature to which the press does not seem to have given sufficient the press does not seem to have given sufficient to the Charage Tribune.

South Band, Ind., Cet. 11.—In the political ampaign of Indiaea, which closes with the election on Monday, there is one feature to which the press does not seem to have given sufficient the press does not seem to have given sufficient to the Compton; Surveyor, Dasiel Wilson; Coroners, G. L. Whitford

and Mahlan Barhart; Representatives, Philo Porter and Erastus Bradley.

MORGAN COUNTY, MIL.—DEMOCRATIC BOLTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Classes Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 10.—A number of Irishmen, disaffected with the action of the Democratic County Convention in putting no Irishmen on the ticket, held a Convention this afternoon in the Court-House, and nominated a county ticket, as follows: Sheriff, John Cain; County Commissioner, James Guinone; Coroner, Lawrence Deveny.

A campaign committee was also appointed. This makes four county tickets in the field,—Democratic, Republican, Independent Reform, and Irishmen's,—and renders the result still more doubtful.

WANNE COUNTY, MICH.—DEMOCRATIC.

more doubtful.

WAYNE COUNTY, MICH.—DEMOCRATIC.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—The Democratic Convention of Wayne County, in which this city is located, met to-day at Dearborn, and nominated a full ticket of county officers. Mr. Jared Sexton, of Dearborn, secured the Shriewalty; Mr. Daniel B. Brown, that of County Clerk, and Capt. Charles Dupont, of Detroit, that of Register.

ter.

Bock county, wis.—Reform.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 10.—The Rock County
Reform and Democratic Convention convened in
this city this afternoon. A large crowd was in
attendance. The following nominations were
made: State Senator, Thomas Earle, of the
Town of Union; Sheriff, N. P. Bump, of Janesville; Treasurer, E. J. Carpenter, of Turtle;
Register, Mr. Sawin, of Beloit; County Clerk,
Amaziah Sherman, of LaPrairie; Attorney, J. P.
Towne, of Fulton; Clerk of Court, J. Dow, of
Beloit; Coroner, John Needham, of Magnolia;
Sarveyor, Hiram Taylor, of Janesville. Several
resolutions were adopted, among them one
strong anti-Carpenter.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BEFORM MEETING AT MONTICELLO, IA. MONTICELLO, Oct. 10.-The Hon, J. D. Camp bell, of Davenport, addressed a large audience n this city this evening. His speech was one of raigned the dominant party in curt and stinging paragraphs for their many misdeeds, and his peroration was a magnificent appeal for economy in the government of our affairs, and a return of cordiality and good feeling among our peo-ple. He was listened to with profound attention, and frequently interrupted with storms of applause. His speech will have a good effect. THE THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DIS-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. night, by the Hon. John McNulta, Congress-ma, and candidate for re-election on the Re-publican ticket. There was a fair attendance. Mr. McNulta spoke for nearly two hours, re-ferring quite closely to notes. He will now pro-ceed to canvass the counties in the district, speaking almost every week day until election. The Hon. A. E. Stevenson has already done little talking in outside counties, and will now buckle on his armor, and give McNulta a square fight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ill., Oct. 10.—Monro
Bailey, of Mount Carroll, was nominated to-day
for the Legislature by the Independents, in the

WILL NOT BE CONTAMINATED. NASHVILLE Tenn., Oct. 10.—A special from Knoxville to the Nashville papers states that the Rev. George Washington Lecere declines the call of the colored citizens to run for Congress, on account of his moral worth unfitting him to be a Congressman. He proposes to stand by the National Republican party, despite the puny politicians, and determines to remain in the Gospel ministry.

"DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT FORT WAYNE, IND. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 11.—The Hons. J. E. Foot Wayer, Ind., Oct. 11.—The Hons. J. E. McDonald and William E. Niblack addressed a Democratic meeting here last night. Mr. McDonald discussed at length the gerrymandering of the State by the Republican Lagislature; compared the expenses of Democratic and Republican Administrations; spoke of the Southern troubles, the National Banking question and currency, and denounced the Baxter bill vigorously. Judge Niblack made the closing speech, and took supstantially the same grounds as Mr. and took substantially the same grounds as Mr.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

the Seventeenth Senatorial District is becoming quite interesting, and there will probably be some warm work before the election is over. great party which saved the Union.

TENTH ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICT.

DEMOCRATIC-LIBERAL RATIFICATION MEETING AT

DEMOCRATIC-LIBERAL RATIFICATION MEETING AT amount of general information at his command, which he can use effectually at a moment's notice. He was formerly a Republican, but left that party as soon as he perceived that it had become so corrupt that its usefulness had passed away. Should Gilman be elected, he would endeavor to elevate the agricultural population to the place they are justly entitled to occupy, politically and otherwise. Fawcett Flumb, of Streator, is a candidate for State Senator, also on the Reform ticket, having been nominated by the Convention on the 9th of September. It having been subsequently alleged that he was identified with railroad and National-Bank interests, the Board of Supervisors (a large number of whom had been delegates to the Convention that nominated Flumb), at their next meeting, nominated Gillman,—hoping amount of general information at his command, heir next meeting, nominated Gillman,—hoping hat Piumb would withdraw. A compromise will robally be effected between them, and stops re being taken to bring this about: but how it to be done, or what the result will be, cannot be definitely surmised at present.

GENEVA, Ill., Oct. 9, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sig: The letter published in to-day's Tribune from this place was written simply to puff Mr. Claffin as a candidate for the General Assembly, Classin as a candidate for the General Assembly, and if its writer had confined himself to Classin's qualifications alone, no notice thereof would be deemed necessary. But its author shows that intolerant spirit which would advance Chalin by pulling others down, and I surmise that Chalin's greatest qualifications with the writer consists in his religious- orthodoxy, anti-Masonry, and radical tetaperance views. However, I concede to Mr. Classin all the writer claims for him, and he has now the opportunity of showing himself to be possessed of that broad manhood which would spurn to claim an election simply because he is the only candidate in the field fit to be elected; for let me inform him that, if he makes any such pompous pretencions, he will sind him.

he is the only candidate in the field it to be elected; for let me inform him that, if he makes any such poinpous pretensions, he will find himself the worst-foeled man in the business.

Now as to the candidates: Mr. Ravlin is a good man,—justas good as Mr. Claffin; and when Claffin has served in public life as long as Ravlin, and sustained himself as well, it will be time for his friends to claim superiority of qualifications; not before. Of the other candidates, that writer simply knows nothing; and when he likens Thomas Bishop, of Elgin, and Harvey Dimenore, of Sugar Grove, and the two other candidates, to knaves and fools, he commits an outrage that will cost him praying for weeks of Sundays to wash his sins away." Mr. Bishop is a man of unblemished character, houset and outspoken, and his success as a farmer demonstrates the possession of business-qualifications which, in the General Assembly, would not pale beside Mr. Claffin's. And so of Harvey Dimenore. He is Mr. Claffin's equal in every way. Of course he does not bloviate and pretend to greatness nor useless display, but is a man who has lived in this county over thirty years, and not until now was it suspected that he was anything like a fool or a knave. Those years, and not until now was it suspected that he was anything like a fool or a knave. Those who know him regard him as having true manly virtues, and all that goes to make the estimable

Mr. Fredenhagen is just as well known to the ant. Fredenhagen is just as well known to the author of the letter alluded to as either Bishop, Dinsmore, or Herrington, and will be found to possess other qualifications than those of being simply a German, and is no doubt fully as well qualified as either of them, and perhaps in some respects better than either Ravlin or Claffin.

As for Herrington, he has lived here from his youth until now, and those who know him best believe he can take care of himself. As to the result of the vote in this district, from present indications it is going to be much different from the desire of your correspondent; and, as to that, nons verrons.

KANE.

A REPUBLICAN BOLT.
Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
LANSING, Mich., Oct. 9.—There is a boit from
the Republican pomination in the Twentysventh Senatorial District, and the bolters have

put up E. D. Finch, of Stanton, against W. W. Mitchell, the regular nominee. The Prohibitionists have also nominated Mr. Finch. These facts seem to favor the success of the Democratic candidate.

THE THIRD IOWA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.
MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 10.—On the 13th of this
month is the time fixed for Iowa's general election. The campaign in Northern Iowa has been
a lively one, the Anti-Monopoly party having
made a thorough canvass. The Hon. L. L. Ainsworth, the regular nominee of the Anti-Monopolists for Congressman from the Third District,
has done active work, and, judging from reports
from all parts of the district, his chances are
flattering. THE THIRD TOWA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court-Public Reception

Likely to Have Trouble—The Navajo Indians.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—The Bench of the United States Supreme Court will be full at the commencement of the annual session of the court to-morrow. The number of cases docketed for hearing or trial is somewhat smaller than at the beginning of any annual session for several years.

is to be given at the Army Medical Museum tonerrow afternoon by the members of the medical profession of the District of Columbia to the eminent English surgeon, John Eric Ericsson.

eminent English surgeon, John Eric Ericsson.

LIKELY TO HAVE TROUBLE.

Postmaster Gen. Jewell is likely to have trouble on account of his determination to exclude attorneys and claim agents from his Department. It is believed that the business of the department caunot be transacted without the services of this class of persons. There are a great many bad men employed in this business, and if they can be killed off it will be a great gain, but there are also some of the first lawyers of the country who are employed by corporations of the country who are employed by corporations and individuals to look after various interests that are of such a nature that they cannot be attended to in person by the principals. The effort of Mr. Jewell is regarded by other heads of the Department as impracticable.

A delegation of the Navajo Indians of New Mexico, consisting of twelve of their principal men, are now en-route, and are expected to arrive to this city in a week or ten days. S. W. L.

rive in this city in a week or ten days. S. W. L. E. Dudley, the late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico, who is now here, says that the Navajo tribe are among the best Indians in the country; that they number about 10,00 souls, and are very near self-superining. The tribe have selve 3 300. near self-sustaining. The tribe have about 3,000 sheep, 10,000 horses, and some cattle. They raise corn, wheat, melons, and a variety of vegetables. Maunite, the War Chief, and one of

ctables. Maunlite, the War Chief, and one of the delegation, is described as an unusually large and fine-appearing man, gifted with great ability, and exceedingly friendly to the whites.

OUGHT TO BE LOOKED AFTER.

The Hon. Frederick A. Sawyer, late carpetbag Senator from South Carolina, and later Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was, just before he become Senator, a Collector of Internal Revenue. His accounts have never been settled, and a balance of about \$40,000 has been standing against him for seven or eight years. For some reason or other the Treasury officials have foreborne to press a settlement. Possibly it foreborne to press a settlement. Possibly it was because Sawyer was a strong supporter of the Administration, but now that the President the Administration, but now that the President has given the carpet-baggers the cold shoulder, it might be as well to look up this matter, which looks very much like a defalcation.

[To the Associated Frees.]

IMPORTANT CASES.

In addition to the so-called "Granger" cases, involving the constitutionality of the Wisconsin Radroad law, and the Grand Farish (La.) case, which involves the constitutionality of the Knathandity of the

which involves the constitutionality of the Ku-Klux law, there will come before the Supreme Court this term a case to be certified from the Court this term a case to be certified from the Supreme Court of the State of California, involving the constitutionality of a law of that State prohibiting the landing of Chinese women brought to the United States for immoral purposes. It will be remembered that Mr. Justice Field, recently holding Circuit Court in California, the control of the court in California that the court is challenged. nia, decided on a writ of habeas corpus that this law is in conflict with Art. 14 of Amendments. All of the above-mentioned cases will undoubtedly, on account of their great public importance, be advanced on the docket.

PETROLEUM.

The Fight Between the Railroad and Oli Men in Pennsylvanin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Titusville, Pa., Oct. 10.—The frame-work of

the combination of the trunk railroads and pipe-line companies against the producers and refineries of the oil regions is going through a flery furnace, and it now looks as if the offspring of the monopolists will not last even un-til the last of October. Throughout the entire oil country the infamous arrangement is Condemned, as it is a direct violation of the constitution of the State. The companies will be prosecuted in the courts. Cleveland, always favored by the railroads, notwithstanding its bevored by the railroads, notwithstanding its being 200 to 300 miles further from the seaboard than Pittsburg and Triusville, is still greater favored by the new east schedule, and refined oil can be shipped to and from that city forty-two cents per barrel less than from the latter points. The consequence of this unlawful discrimination against Pennsylvania has fitly had its sequel. Throughout the region the refineries have been compelled to suspend operations, and no shipments of either cruile or refined have been made since the advance took effect, on the 1st inst. The market is depressed and unsettled, and, in consequence of a rumor that another increase of freight charges will be made in January, the producers are discouraged, and to some extent demoralized. There is a dead-lock in the New York market, and the heavy firms have instructed their agents not to buy a barrel at any price. What oil is being produced is gotbled largely by tankers, who will hold it here until something turns up for the better.

It seems to be the unanimous opinion of this region that the rairroad and express lines will gain money in the end, but will lose a great deal. It also looks as if the Baltimor & Ohio Railway, which refused to enter into the infamons compact, will stop in and secures magnificent victory over its rivals by taking to itself the

us compact, will step in and secure a magnificen ictory over its rivals by taking to itself the bulk of the petroleum carrying trade by its Con-nelsville stem from Pittsburg. Already heavy shipments have been sont via this moute since the advance by the combining companies, and the oil people declare that they have practically defeated their enemies. The Baltimore & Ohio line transports to Baltimore at 80 cents per barrel less than the truth roads, and every mans to less than the trunk roads, and every means to aid in the perfection of the arrangements of Mr. Garrett will be afforded.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Although every preparation has been made for the final opening of the Chicago extension of the Baltimore & Obio Railroad on the 1st of next month, there is still a probability that the opening may be delayed for an indefinite time. It has been previously remarked that the large trunk lines from this city to the East looked with a jealous eye upon this new rival, knowing full well that the new line could compel them to reduce rates, both for passengers and freights. The Baltimore & Ohio has to cross some fifteen

reduce rates, both for passengers and freights. The Baltimore & Ohio has to cross some fifteen different roads on its way to this city, and all of them have granted the right of way.—some reluctantly,—except the Michigan Central Railroad. This road claims that the crossing at Lake Station is at grade, and would endanger the trains, besides foreing them to a deisy of about five minutes, as all trains have to come to a stop at each crossing in Michigan.

The master of crossing the Michigan Central at Lake Station was, by agreement, taken before the Circuit Court of Valparaiso. An argument from both parties was heard by the Judge about a week ago, and he decided in favor of the Baltimore & Ohio, appointing three Commissioners met at the crossing a few days ago, and awarded damages to the Michigan Central in the sum of \$100. The matter was now thought to be finally disposed of. Had the managers of the Baltimore & Ohio had the least idea that the Michigan Central managers would seek to evade the action of the Judge they could have finished the crossing at once, and thereby stopped all further trouble in regard to their coming in. But, as it was, they thought they might just as well take their time. Saturday, after formal notification had been given by the Baltimore & Ohio that the crossing would be put in on Sunday, as on that day no trains were running, application for an injunction was made to Judge Drummond by the ing would be put in on Sunday, as on that day no trains were running, application for an injunction was made to Judge Drummond by the Michigan Central without giving notice to the other road, and a temporary stay of proceedings was issued. The hearing of the case will be had Wednesday next, and the managers of the Baitimore & Ohio think they can easily convince the Judge that their cause is just. They expect that the injunction will be dissolved, and

time.

The case of the Rockford, Rock Island & St.

Louis Railroad comes before Judge Blodgett
again this morning. A history of the case was
published in these columns a week ago. The
Rock Island Argus asserts that Mr. Osterberg,
who is the representative of the foreign bondholders, has been in that place, and that his mission was to secure influence to further his chance.

holders, has been in that place, and that his mission was to seeme influence to further his chance of being appointed Receiver, in the event of the courts appointing any one over the present Receivers. The same paper has the following to say of the present Receivers:

The abippers and business men of Rock Island and vicinity are entirely satisfied, as are the great mass of the bondholders and the people generally along the line of the road, with the energetic, careful, economical, honest, and strait forward management of the road by Mr. Cable, and believe it would be a misfortune to all to lose is services and let persons in the interest of those he negotiated the bonds and built and swindled the road get control of it again.

TO MEMBERS OF THE PRESS.

TO MEMBERS OF THE PRESS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 11.—Members of the press attending the Lincoln Monument dedication and Army of the Tennessee reunion in this city, Wednesday and Thursday next, are requested to present themselves with written credentials, and to report themselves to the Press Reception Committee, composed of D. L. Phillips' Gen. T. S. Mather, E. L. Merritt, Gen. E. B. Harlan, and J. H. C. Irwin, who will be found at the headquarters assigned to the press at the State Library rooms. Every facility will be afforded and courtesy extended to members of the press.

FRUND EMPLOYMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 11 .- Some time since an article was telegraphed to the Chicago papers in reference to destitute Swedish laborers papers in reference to destitute sweding insorers camping out near this city. The Postmaster here has received letters from parties, in Munroe and Osceola Counties, I.a., offering to furnish employment for those men, their families, and a large number besides. These kind offers have proved to be unnecessary, the laborers having obtained the employment on the Michigan & Ohio Railroad which they came here in search of.

grand, square, and upright pianos. Thirty years established. Seventy-five first premiums awarded for Piancs to rent or for sale on monthly payments.

W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams streets.

Steinway Upright Pianos

Prices exceedingly reasonable.
Warranted first-class in quality.
Terms, \$50 cash; balance, \$25 monthly.
Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren strest.

The All-Gone Sensation in dyspepsia is nothing to the all-gone feeling of the individual who has not a sound tooth in his head. To dont every morning.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Second week of the brilliant season of KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12. Mozart's v

THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Madamo VAN ZANDT, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Miss
BEAUMONT, Messers. CARLETON, PRAKEN, SR.
GUIN, STANLEY, and HOWARD in the cast.
Owing to the fact of the new version of "Fra Diavolo"
not having sufficient rehearsals, it is deemed advisable to
postpone its first performance until the Matinee of Saturday. Tuneday—MARTHA. Wednesday—FAUST.
Thursday—DON GIOVANNI. Friday—TROVATORE.
SAURDAY—CRAIN Kellogg Matinee. Evening—BOHSMIAN GIRL.
MR. PREDIGAM.
SEE CIRCULARS AT BOX OFFICE for full casts of
all the above operas. READ them CAREFULLY to
prevent mistakes BNFORE BUYING TICKETS.

The Great Dramatic Sensation of the day. Octave rejulious Sectory Drama THE SPHINK!

Translated and adapted especially for this Theatre, will be presented every evening until further notice, and on Wednesday and Saturday Matiness. With now and spropriate Scenery, Music, Accessories, Costumes, and the following cast of characters:

Henri de Savigny, Mr. James O'Neill; Lord Ashley, Mr. H. S. Murdoch, Admiral de Marsan, Mr. George Ryer, Arthur Lajardie, Mr. W. H. Crane; Everard, Mr. G. Gaston; Ulric, Mr. W. H. Wallace; Blanche de Marsan, Miss Louise Hawthorne; Louise de Savigny, (first appearance) Miss Minnie Doyle; Gabrielle Lajardie, (first appearance) Mrs. M. N. Marcy. Saturday evening, ROSEO AND JULIET.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS! MONS. CHOUFLEURI! First time of the new Ethiopian sketches, A DAY'S SPORT, SUBLINE AND RIDICULOUS, WHO WOLLDN'T BE A SOLULER & UNDERSONAL SPECIAL SPECIA

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

MI Ditto
Monroest, bet. State and Dearborn.
The only Variety Theatre in the city. Every night and fadies night. Ten new stars every night this week, addes night. Ten new stars lare Troupe of colored Making a total of 50 performers. Matinees Wednesda; and Saturday. Popular prices, 25c, 50c, and 75c, to hear the "KING LAUGH-MAKERS."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAWRENCE BARRETT

Monday evening, Oct. 12, and until further notice, the cautiful Play, in four acts, entitled Or, THE MAN O' AIRLIE. MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S GREAT

Golden Menagerie, Roman Circus and Royal Coliseum.

Fifty-fourth Annual Tour. HYATT FROST, Manager. Two Grand Performances Daily At LAKE PARK, foot of Wash-

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 16&17 Rare and curious Reasts, Birds, and Reptiles from every country and clime. Trained Lions, Elephants, Pomes, Mules, etc. First-class Gymnasts, Tundlers, Leapers, Clowns, etc., from troupes from eligible great nations of the earth. Oldest established MENAGERIS in America. First-class CHECUS in every particular. Grotosque performance in an elaborate Colliseum. Admission, 50 cents. Children under 9 years of age, 25 cents. Doors open at 1:20 and 7 p. m.

EDUCATIONAL. CHICAGO ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Cor. of Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.

Schools of Instruction in Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, at Architecture. Special school rooms for Ladies. For one apply for circulars. MADAME O. da SILVA and MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S formerly Mrs. Ogden Hofman's English, French, and Jerman Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Chiltren, I'West Thirty-eighth-st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28, application may me made personally or by letter estabore.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls. Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-thirdst. New York. Exercises for the next year will bogm at 9 a. m., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be pres-ent. New scholars will report Sept. 22, when teachers will class them.

CECILIAN COLLEGE, ale, in the country, on the L. P. & S. W. R. R. Board, for 20 weeks, only \$100. H. A. CECIL & BROS. cellian P. O., Hardin Co., Ky.

TOWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young men, Sicekbridge, Mass., begins its Danyear Sont. 21. \$900 per anuum. Six professors propare to pupils for College, Scientific School or Residens. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Asseciate Principals.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool. Beifust and Londonderry.—Tusse elegant, now; Chide-bus steamers will sait from Pier No. 30, North River, as to FATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday. Oct. 17
FATE OF NEVADA, Wednesday. Oct. 17
FATE OF INDIAIA. Wednesday. Oct. 18
FATE OF GEORGIA. Wednesday. Nov. 17
FATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday. Nov. 17
FATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday. Nov. 18
FATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday. And every Wednesday therestive, taking passenger through rates to all parts of Great Britain and fresh Norway, Sweden, Denrack, and Great Britain and fresh and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUS BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 7 Broadway, New Y Steerage Office, No. & Brundway. Steerage as how a any other hoc.

Gen'l Western Agent, 81 Clarkest. Chicag

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS. CABIN AND STERRAGE FARMANIANA.

First Cabin, \$75 and \$50 currency. Second Gabin, \$55
currency. Steerage, \$30 currency.

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National Line of Steamships. NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adapted to this Company to avoid for and headlands. Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUENSTOWN every SATURDAY.

Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight. Cabin passage, \$70, \$80, currency; stoorage, at greatly reduced rates. Heturn tickets at lowest rates.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-ais. (opposite act Shorman House). Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line. From Now York to Bristol (England) direct.
Arragos, Wednesday, Oct. 7. Great Wostern, Tuesday,
Oct. 27. Cornwall, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
Cabin Passage, 870; Interonediate, 843; Steerage, 830.
Excursion tickets, 820. Apoly at Gen'l Freight Depo GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

A NCHOR LINE PASSAGEO 1 Liverpool, Glassow, Quaenstown, Londonderre, Baltes (including cooked provisions), only \$1.5, HENDERSON REOFTHERS, N. E. cor. LANdle and Madison-sta. Chicago.

SLEEPING COACHES.

Via MICH. CENT. G. W. & ERIERY'S Pullman Through Palace Sleeping Coa FOR NEW YORK, 5-15 p.m. Daily

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS Explanation of Reference Marks. —† Saturday of cepted. Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted. | Aprily.

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Frenty-second-st. Ticket office, 61 Clark st., southeast counter of Randolph, and 25 Canalist., corner of Madison.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

CHICATO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Loubyl, ana, Me., and Caicago, Springfield, Allon and St. Loubyl, Through Line, Chica Depot, West Mide, near Waltson at bridge. Ticket Opices: At Lieuot, and 122 Handolph-si Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex. 1889. m. 2230 b. m.

A case City Express. 600 0 m 5 0 m 1

Union Deput, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticky Office 63 South Clarked., opposite Sherman House, and at Deput. Milwaukee, Madison & Peairia du Chien, Mail.
Milwangee, Green Bay, Stevens Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Day Express.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens Point, Pairie du Calen, & St. Paul & Minneapolis, Night Express. 939.0.m. 845a.m.

HI INOIS CENTRAL HATI ROAD.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays,

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & DUINCY RAIL 9047.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN HAILROAD t ofices, 62 Clark-st. (Cherman-House), and 75 Canal st., corner Madison-st., and at the depot.

 Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
 Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman etc. Richel office, Grand Facific Hotel.

Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex *10:16 a. m. * 3:20 p. m. * 5:00 p. m. * 9:70 a. m. * 8:70 a. m. * 5:00 p. m. * 9:70 a. m. * 5:00 p. m. * 9:70 a. m.

PERFECTION! BOKER'S BITTERS. Beware of Counterfeits

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Corrency,

SOUND SCHOLARSHIP.

Noticest, respectful, marily demonator,
Complete paysical development,
At YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE for boys.

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

ON (PATABLE IN ADVANCE) rts or a year at the same rate.

I revent delay and mistases, he sure and give
e address in full, including State and County.

mittances may be made either by draft, express, livered, Sunday excepted 25 cents per w livered, Sunday included, 30 cents per w THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, mer Madisen and Dearborn-sts. Chicago, 1

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randoloh street, between

M'VICKER'S THEATRE Madison street, betwee bearborn and State. Engagement of the Kellogg En lish Opera-Troupe. "The Marriage of Figare." ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Haisted street, between Made and Monroe, "Jamie Harebell; or, The Ma MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-Clark street, opposi-

EXPOSITION BUILDING-Lake shore, foot of Adams

THE FIRE WALLS OF CUSHING'S TUBULAR grates and stores are formed of cast-from tubes, open at both ends, which, when heated, create a rapid draft or current of air through and outside of them. By this constant circulation a very even turneces. Call and see the process at the Errosition Building, or at our store. CUSHING, WARKEN 4 CO., 65 Lake-st. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. PER

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, October 12, 1874.

The Church of the Messiah in New York are termined to take Robert Collyer away from Chicago if they can get him. In addition to the call they have given, the details of which were stated in The Tribune some days ago, they have called a mass-meeting to-night to give addition-

We are glad to print a voluntary testimonial to the good standing of Mr. Charles H. Walker, of St Mary's Parish. Louisians, made by his friends and neighbors there of their own motion This has been called out by Gov. Kellogg's gratuitous insinuations to the contrary, which was 'a poor way of combating Mr. Walker's

It seems to be still a matter of discussion whether Gen. Grant is a candidate for a third term or not. Secretary Robeson, in a speech on Friday night, said that he is not; but Secretary Delano, at Mount Vernon, O., Saturday night, was careful to speak of him as in full accord of the Republican party and just as if he were a candidate. Has it ever occurred to the gentlemen who are so anxious to demonstrate that Gen. Grant is or is not a candidate, that, if he were not, it would be at once easy and becoming for him to say so?

Mr. Beecher's sermon yesterday contained some passages which are not unnaturally ascribed to a desire on his part to explain his wellknown utterance. "I even wish that I was dead." As these extracts are given elsewhere, every reader may judge of their application for himself. Apropos of the Beecher scandal, Bowen is going to try to have Demas Barnes indicted for printing an alleged interview with a Chicago man, in which Bowen's first wife was said to have been spoken of in a scandalous manner.

It is said and probably with some truth that the Temperance vote will exercise considerable influence in the approaching Indiana election. It is difficult to say, however, whether the nges it will work will be favorable or damaging to the Republican party. Though the Temperance people are making great efforts to secure their entire strength for the Republican ticket as a means of sustaining the Baxter law, the Germans are equally active in opposing the Republican ticket for the same reason. The real issue of the election, however, is whether Pratt shall be returned to the United States Senate; or, in other words, whether Morton shall have two votes or one in that body

There has been a practical "opening" of the local campaign at Foley's billiard-hall, in which McGrath, representing the People's party, and Periolat, representing the Republican party, made frantic and, we regret to say, ineffectual effort's to get at each other. The inmates of the Poor-House, County Hospital, and the Insane Asylum will probably regret that McGrath did not get a fair chance at Periolat; and tax-payers generally will regret that Periolat did not get a fair chance at McGrath. If the pugnacious tendencies of some of our local politicians could only be developed into practical results, we think neither the Republican party nor the People's party would be inclined to complain.

As befits the day after the Sabbath, our re ligious news this morning is full and interesting. The sermons include Prof. Swing's, which was about the pulpit and the ministry, but without any reference to his recent withdrawal; the installation sermon by the Rev. D. J. Burrill, who was vesterday made pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church; a memorial sermon on Dr Eddy, preached by the Rev. Mr. McChesney, Trinity Methodist, which was formerly Dr. Eddy's church; a sermon on Jesus Christ as a Mediator, preached in the Church of the Messiah by the Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Oregon, who will probably be called to occupy the pulpit formerly held by Robert Laird Collier; a sermon of Dr. Ryder's on the Dangers of Building on the Sand, which recites some of the pernicious influences of Plymouth Church; and, finally, the abstract of a sermon by the Rev E. R. Ward, of Wisconsin, which has a bearing on the same subject. In addition to the sermons we print a review of the late Episcopal Congress (not the Convention) held in New York las week, and also an account of the work of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Rutland, Vt.

The Chicago produce markets were rather slov rday, and most of them tended downward. Mess pork was in moderate demand and easier, closing at \$21.00 per brl for old, \$21.50 for new, and \$17.67%@17.70 seller the year. Lard was dull and unchanged at 141/c per th cash and 11% seller the year. Meats were quiet and unchanged at 8c for shoulders, 11%c for short ribs, and 12%@13c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were active and 1/60 lower, ing at \$1.01 per gallon. Lake freights were active and steady at 4@410 for wheat to Buffalo. was dull. Wheat was less active and %c ing at 90% cash, and 90c seller No78%c cash, 78c seller the month, and 74%c for November. Oats were less active and nearly c lower, closing at 49% c cash, and 49% c seller he month. Rye was steady at 84c. Barley was active and irregularly weak, closing at \$1.061/2 for October, and \$1.05 for November. Hogs were active and sold 10@15e higher. Sales at \$5,00@ 7.00. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and unchanged.

We concede considerable space this morning o a verbatim report of an old-fashioned joint political discussion between Gens. Farnsworth and Hurlbut, which took place at Harvard Saturday afternoon. If any apology for this is necessary, it is that the general Congressional elecions throughout the country have brought the national issues before the people for the first ime in two years; and it may be there are still some persons not so much overcome with political apathy but that they take an interest in the administration of the affairs of the nation. Hurlbut and Farnsworth are representative men of the two parties, -- the Republican and the Opposition. Gen. Hurlbut is a fair sample of the War politician and " lastditch" partisan. His faith in the Republican party as an organization for controlling the po- suit. litical offices is unbounded. Further than this he does not care to inquire. Subserving this purpose, everything else is right which that party originates or sustains. He took his place in Congress, drew his increased pay, voted "straight," and bowed down before Bucler with a meekness which entitles him to a first rank among the "loyal." Gen. Farnsworth, on the other hand, though entirely true to the principles of the Republican party in its early days, has had the independence to lenounce its iniquities and the courage to separate himself from it as soon as he became convinced that it had outlived its usefulness. He was in Congress many years, where he occupied an independent and honorable position, and is entirely familiar with the issues of the day. No two men could have been selected, therefore, who would severally represent the present political division of the people (which is Republican and anti-Republican) more fairly than

CHICAGO INSURANCE.

personalities were given a second place.

these two : and their utterances will be of in-

terest if any political utterances have aught of

interest left in these days. The discussion trav-

eled over pretty much all the national issues, and

The New York Daily Builetin, and the Ameri

can Grocer, another New York paper, defend

the course of the insurance companies towards

Chicago. The latter journal thinks the propositions of the National Board not only possi ble of accomplishment, but reasonable, and necessary to make our city a fit place to take risks in. It justifies the action of the companies because their losses in Chicago, by the great fire of 1871, absorbed not only all the money ever made by them in this city, but what they had made in other cities as well because that disaster ruined some of them utterly, and came near ruining others. I is but fair, it adds, that Chicago should now provide every possible protection against fire, and contribute to the support of those companies which redeemed their pledges in 1871. The removal of dangerous elements, the substitution of adequate for inadequate water-mains the reorganization of the Fire Department, and the erection of parapet walls to counteract the effect of high winds, were only reasonable demands. The action of the companies was not dictated by a desire to hurt the credit of Chicago. The interests of thousands whose property is all invested in insurance stocks demanded that the companies should take some such step as they have taken. Every man in the country who has a piece of property insured is interested in the solvency of the insurance companies. Chicago itself is interested in their solvency. That they should take measures to insure their Chicago will be the party most benefited by their action. Another conflagration like that of 1871 would ruin Chicago. The world would justly hold us responsible for such another disaster. We would not find a second time the sympathy extended to us in 1871. We would not deserve a repetition of that sympathy, especially if we take no measures to prevent a repetition of the calamity that elicited it. It is our duty to accept the terms of the companies to remove the perils that surround us. to comply with the rea sonable requirements of experts, and show the country that we have a due apprecia tion of safety. The whole country is interested that Chicago should do this, for the whole country is interested in the solv ency of the insurance companies. Such in substance are the views of the Grocer. They are both intelligent and just. We have no fault to find with them. Our only criticism on the action of the National Board is that it did not give Chicago time enough to comply with its demands, and we are glad to notice that the Grocer is of the same opinion. The Bulletin does not look on the case of Chicago as an exceptional one. Fires, it remarks, are nowhere so frequent as in the United States, Turkey, perhaps, excepted. The same demands that have been made of us will be made of other cities. The insurance companies recognize that they have no alternative in this country but insolvency or a diminution of the risks of fire. For the last twenty years insurance has been a losing business. The companies have preferred to insist upon the adoption of precautions against fires rather than increase their rates. We agree with the Bulletin that this was the better course to take. It is the course which economy dictates, since when property is destroyed the country loses just as much wealth, insurance or no insurance. If

preservation. The people of Chicago, in calling Gen. Shaler to the city, have given evidence of their determination to do all in their power to meet the demands of the Board. They have shown that they indorse the views of the Grocer and Bulletin, and are not the unreasonable beings they have been represented to be by a certain portion of the press. Not to the demands of the Board but to the shortness of the notice did they object. They know full well that the interests of the city and of the companies are one. They have demonstrated that they are earnest in the cause of reform; and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the good companies which have left the city will return to it.

the National Board will require the same terms

of every city in the Union that they have required

of Chicago, the country will be a great gainer.

for next to the production of wealth nothing so

conduces to a nation's material well-being as its

So many cities and districts of this country derive their names from cities of the old world that's coincidence in name is usually regarded as an evidence of imitation. Foreigners smile over the proximity of Toledo and Memphis, Paris and Lisbon, Cairo and Thebes, and naturally conclude that the elder city was the parent of the younger. For this reason it may be generally believed that the City of Rochester, N. Y., received the name from the Kentish town whose principal products, according to the observations of Mr. Pickwick, were red-coats and oyster-

shells. This belief would appear to be ill founded. In a biography of one of the earliest settiers of the City of Rochester, published in the Democrat, it appears that Nathaniel Rochester, father of Thomas H. Rochester, the subject of the sketch, gave his name to the city. Nathanel came from Maryland and settled in Western New York in 1810, and five years later removed o that spot which now bears his name, and is a lourishing monument to its founder

HUMORS OF "THE FANCY."

The gambling fraternity have a vocabulary which is sometimes puzzling to the uninitiated. They also have a sense of humor which is not to e despised, and when brought into a court of ustice as witnesses they let drop many quaint phrases, idioms, and ideas which serve, at all events, to put the stamp of genuineness on their estimony. Such at least is found to be the case in the testimony delivered in the Maher-Farwell

Mr. Charles D. Avery assists us to understand the difference between a gambler and a nongambler. After testifying that he kept a " clubhouse," where his own profits were derived from the "take-off" at poker and the "bank" at faro, he bashfully admits that he' might be called a gambler:

bling? A .- Well, yes, sir; gambling in that kind of Q .- You would call yourself a gambler? r; I suppose the community would, and I suppose have to submit.

Q.—Then I understand you your business

We submit that such modesty as Mr. Aver shows in this case presents a hopeful chance for the labors of the Young Men's Christian Association. There is no hypocrisy here. Mr. Aversorrowfully concedes that the community might call him a gambler, and, having no means of reistance, he accepts their verdict. Being interre gated further, he says that he would not consider either Mr. Maher or Mr. Farwell gamblers, ecause they do not, so far as he knows, keep any club-houses of their own,

Mr. Michael Turney being asked to define the phrase "club-rooms," says that that is a genteelname for gambling-houses. Being asked in what respect they differ from other clubs, he says that they are peculiar institutions." The peculiarties of these institutions are then detailed at nsiderable length by the witness in answer to the game of "\$12.50 ante":

ou play a low game or a high game? A.—Sometimes ey play pretty high. I never played in any of their

hat were called " big games." Q.-What do you mean by that? A.-I have seen play there what they call \$12.50 ante,-it tive red checks at \$2.50 each. That is a pretty sav. age game. I don't know that I had ever participated that sort of game myself, though I had seen The same withess, describing the dexterity of one person in dealing cards, says that he had "a national reputation." This man, he adds, "had such a very great reputation here that of course nobody that knew him would play with him, or play in any game where he was." This shows the disadvantages of a national reputation. A erson having a national reputation for dexteriy and skill, instead of being on, the high road to fortune, is in danger of having his income completely cut off, because nobody will play with him, or play in any game where he is. Another witness says of this adept that " Farwell kind of took care of him in a small way; politically, they were friends, I guess." This witness says that he lost all the money he had, some four or five thousand dollars, in a very short time, which made such a profound impression on him that he did not touch a pack of cards again for seven years.

An affecting incident is recalled by this lawsuit. It is none other than the fact that Maher ticket and were both beaten. Farwell ran were essentially a democratic people, and for County Clerk and Maher for County Treasurer. We had forgotten this trifling circumstance, although it made a great local exitement at the time. It was at the beginning not the end) of the War. In fact, it was about the time of the land transaction between Maher and Farwell. There was a great gush of patriotism in the County of Cook. Farwell was a Re publican and Maher a War Democrat. Both were very determined on the subject of putting down the Rebellion, and, to prove their zeal, were willing to run for office. Another ticket was started, without any of the advantages of gush, on which L. P. Hilliard was named for County Clerk and Mike Keeley for Treasurer. Hilliard and Keeley were elected, and the Rebellion was put down.

THE SIXTEENTH-WARD COMMUNISTS.

At a meeting of Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward, a few nights ago, to organize a Club, it was found that there were not enough members of that party in the ward to make such an organization. It was therefore necessary to recruit. The recruiting officers enlisted the leaders of the Communists to support the Republican candidates; and, therefore, the Sixteenth-Ward Republican Club adopted the Communis platform of principles without changing a word, and received the whole body of the Communists as members. Conrad Folz, the Jailer of this county and a Deputy-Sheriff, made the motion. and the Communist platform was read in German and English to the meeting, and was then adopted.

This is, we believe, the first instance in which has had the impudence to present the Communist doctrines as the distinctive features of a political organization. What, therefore, are the principles on which the Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward of Chicago are organized? We had some taste of these teachings, last winter when Mr. Hoffman was playing the part of cheap demagogue. They imply, first, a division of property; those who have any property to be deprived of it, and those who have no property to be supported by the State. Each man distribution of the people's earnings. The abolition of all laws and constitutions, all police regulations and authority, and the Government to be delegated to the chiefs of the Commun-

ista. There is to be unlimited liberty to spend long as there is a dollar left of the earnings of the aristocrats. Living is to be made easy by the abolition of labor. Poverty is to be abolished by decree of the Commune. When property

ceases to be productive then it is to be destroyed. All worship of God and religious teaching to be prohibited, and there is to be no law of any kind save that instituted from day to day by the Communist Council. These are the general principles of Communism.

It is hardly worth while to discuss these other theories and sime of the Communicate These men approach pearer to the defini outlaws than any other persons outside the State prisons. They are social and political outcasts : the scum of humanity : they embrace the idle, the criminal, and the agrarian scoundrels who have been expelled from all other countries and come here to curse this. In all the broad land, no party or faction, however desperate, has ever tendered these men the slightest recognition until they were unanimously made members of the Sixteenth-Ward Republican Club of Chicago, and their revolutionary doctrines enrolled as the doctrines of the Club.

This winter, when the Communists parade the streets inciting riot, plunder, areon, and robbery, let it be understood that in that procession will be the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club, with Conrad Folz, a Deputy-Sheriff of this county and the public Jailer, at its head as President. It is useless to say that the Republicans have merey purchased the votes and support of these men o elect Mr. Farwell to Congress. It will be too late, then, to counteract the open and distinct recognition of these men and affiliation with them by the Republican party in North Chicago

RICHARDSON REDIVIVUS.

Part at least of the evil that Secretary Richardson did has lived after him. One of his deessions has returned to vex his successor. While ne was making a laughing-stock of himself last December, he got one more chance of blundering and improved it. The value of a Chinese coin called a tael was in question. The Secretary of the Treasury, mindful of the fact that Congress had fixed by law the value of the British sovereign in our money, and forgetful that the sovereign had wickedly refused to obey the law. issued an off-hand proclamation notifying the tael that it was worth \$1.61 in American gold. The tael resisted temptation. It defiantly disobeyed the orders of the great Richardson, and remained fixed at its normal value of \$1.35, gold. The result of its obstinacy has been that all invoices of Chinese goods have been overvalued at the rate of 25 cents per tael, and have consequently been overtaxed. The error has at last been discovered. Secretary Bristow has gracefully confessed that his predecessor was even a greater blunderer than he thought. He is ready to refund, on application, several hundred thousand dollars to the importers who have been fleeced The Department will not, however, pay the interest due on these balances. It is understood that Richardson signed the order that caused the trouble "wholly in the way of business. because a clerk-I forgot who he was-told me it was all right," "as a matter of pure nerrogatories. One of these peculiarities is routine," etc., etc. The reader will find the rest of the poor little man's stock excuses for his Q.—When Farwell and Hugh and you played, did failures and blunders and general incompetency in his testimony before the Sanborn Investigating

LORD DUFFERIN ON THE DOMINION

Lord Dufferin, after his return from Chicago to Canada, delivered a speech on the state of the Dominion and its attachment to the British Empire. He had but a short time before taken a trip into Western Canada, and of course felt that he was prepared to speak on the subject. The speech itself is a very admirable production both rhetorically and otherwise. It is eloquent, able, and abounds in genuine vivacity, wit, and humor. Nor is it by any means devoid of statesmanship. Judging from the picture the orator has drawn of the loyalty and devotion of the people of the Dominion, and even of the Canadian Indians, to Queen Victoria, we need not entertain any very sanguine hopes of annexation in the immediate future. Lord Dufferin says that wherever he went in Canada. whether into the crowded city or to the remote hamlet, the people blazoned forth their affection for their Queen by every device which art could fashion or ingennity invent.

Occasionally, he says, an American would suggest to him in a playful manner that Canada should unite her fortunes to those of the Rethat they would never be satisfied unless the popular will could exercise an immediate and complete control over the Executive of the country, referring to the custom which requires a Ministry to resign when in opposition to a majority of the voting population. and to the fact that a Canadian Vicerov might be instantly removed by the Imperial Government if it turned out that he was not in harmony with the popular feeling of the country. Evidently the Canadian Viceroy is the right man in the right place.

Lord Dufferin speaks very kindly of the United States, and makes ample acknowledgment of the attentions shown him both in Detroit and in Chicago, which he says " has risen more splendid than ever from her ashes."

The London Spectator thinks that England ought to send a Viceroy like Lord Dufferin to Ireland. Had he been there, it seems to think, during the Gladstone administration, to kindle the Irish imagination into a true conception of the motives and aims of the Minister and the majority who brought about each great reform Gladstone's measures for the relief of Ireland would not have been as barren as they are.

VON ARNIM AND BISMARCK.

Count Von Arnim, one of the ablest diplomatists of Germany, and successively Ambassador to Rome and Paris, lies in prison because he refuses to surrender to Bismarck certain letters which he received from him while Ambassador at Paris. Von Arnim was removed from office because of a correspondence with Dr. Doellinger. in which he expressed his dissatisfaction with any person claiming to be an American citizen the harsh measures of the German Ministry against the Catholics. After his removal he retired to his estate at Nassenheid, with the intention of preparing a statement of his differences with the Government. Bismarck, it would seem was afraid of the effect which that statement would have upon the country if produced. The pub lication of Bismarck's correspondence would do much to advance the interests of the Opposition and to injure Bismarck. Hence the Chancellor sent four policemen and two employes of the Foreign Office on Sunday last to Von is to have an equal share in the Arnim's house to ask for the surrender of his correspondence with the Premier. The penalty of his refusal was immediate imprisonment.

Such an arbitrary proceeding could of course take place in no country in which the rights of the individual are respected. Bismarck's act other people's money, and no man is to work so was a bold one,-bolder, it may be, than the German people themselves will sanction. It is a violation at once of personal liberty, of the sacredness of domical, and of the right of self-defense. If Count Von Arnim has anything to say against the course of Prince Bismarck in removing him from his position as Ambassador at Paris, he has a right to say it, and it is the plainest despotism to interfere with him to prevent it. There is no good reason why Prince Bismarck should be exempt from criticism, much less why he should be permitted to arbitrarily imprison the man who, he suspects

harbors the intention to criticise him. Bismarck may lose more by this attempt to suppress the threatened statement of Von Arnim than he would have lost by its publication. All friends of personal liberty in Germany must deprecate his act; and, in a country where there is so much nteiligence, there must be a little love of gen-

The spirit of modern infidelity threatens t estroy even the peaceable idolatry of Madra carpenter had been working for four months to build a decent car for Juggernaut at Ber-hampore, and turned out a vehicle of superior weight and workmanship. The carpenter's un-usual success had entitled him to the doubtful and dangerous honor of braking the car, with a log of wood thrust under the wheels. The car was towed by hundreds of people as usua through the streets. As the unwieldly monster was about to carom against a block of chear buildings, the carpenter ran forward with his brake. Unfortunately he missed his foot-hold and was pulverized by the enormous wheel which vent over him. The voluntary sacrifices of the neathen beneath the wheels of the car has long ago become an unpleasant poetical fiction, whose main use is for sentimental ladies to find a figure whereby to illustrate their burdens, and for ionaries to extort rejuctant dimes at missionary meetings. The populace on this oc asion considered the acc One said Juggernaut was so pleased with the arpenter's fidelity that he translated him to Heaven at once; another, that the carpenter ha given him trouble, and deserved death; a third, that their god became bewildered and lost bis auger. They said: "Where is his mercy, to kill he man who for many months has been building his car? The gods, like the people, have all be There is a rationalistic spirit come false."

POLITICAL MEMORANDA

Col. R. H. Sturgess, a well-known Republica of Southern Illinois, stoutly objects to the manper in which the Republican party is now being nunication in the Vandalia Union, he says: It is high time for the men that are Republicans from principle to teach these bummers that it is one thing to make a sale of a party, and another to make the delivery. One such lesson taught them at the polls will do more for the integrity of our party than a lozen victories.

-Senator Flanagan, of Texas, sees no good o be reached by the Chattanooga Convention, especially if it is to be composed of such men s will compose the Texas delegation."

-And now the venerable Brownlow, having cared off several Congressional aspirants in the Knoxville (Tenn.) District by the announce nent of his own candidacy, withdraws from the field, and leaves the race to Jacob M. Thornburgh, Republican, and George W. Mabry, Op-position. The latter had been originally brought out as a Farmers' candidate. Henderson (Democrat) and Houk (anti-Civil-Rights Republican leared the field while Brownlow was in it.

-Republican nominations for Congress in New York: Eighteenth District, Andrew Willains, of Plattsburg, vice Robert S. Hale; Twenv-ninth, Harlo Hakes, of Hornellsville, vice H. Boardman Smith.

-The Republicans of Washington Territory have nominated Chief Justice Orange Jacobs for elegate in Congress.

—Democratic nominations for Congress in New

ork: Thirteenth, John O. Poughkeepsie, for re-election; Sixteenth, Ter ence J. Quinn, of Albany, vice Perry; Twenty econd, Martin L. Graves, of Ru County; Thirty-first, John H. Buck, of Lock -The Republican nomination for Congress

the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District. long ime in controversy, has been conferred on Dr John W. Walisce, of New Castle, Lawrence County, vice William S. Moore. Dr. Wallace was member of the first Congress in the late War period.

-The Democrats of the Seventh New Jersey District, after a stormy time in convention, nom-mated Charles H. O'Neill, ex-Mayor of Jersey city, for Congress; but it is said the nomi vill not accept.

-The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette cture of the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and of his plan of campaign, viz. :

The temperance men, so-called, will move heaven est reignous denominations will be orought to bear in his favor; and this is no mean source of strength to a Massachusetts candidate. It is, besides, to be considered that Mr. Thomas Talbot is not a political infant in the arms of his nurses. He is an extremely practical, hard-headed man of business, who has plenty of money and will spend it liberally, and who knows the ways of politics and does not dusfain to use them. When saints and cinners both combine to work for a man, his opponents must look well to their ammunition.

Of the Connecticut town elections, Oct. 5. the Hartford Evening Post (Republican) of the 8th had returns from 165 towns, viz: 70 Repub ican, 76 Democrat, 19 mixed or divided. It says lican, 76 Democrat, 19 mixed or divided. It says:
Last year the towns stood: Republican, 93; Democratic, 62; divided, 9; Independent, 1. So that it
would appear that the Republicans have lost 23, and
the Democrats gained 14. The returns may
be relied upon as substantially correct in every particular. We have summed them up with no effort to
make a good or bad showing for eitner party, but simply to present the facts. It is not our fault if the
figures are not what we could wish.

This was a little election of which the tele graph first reported "Republican gains," and hen, a day later, that "There is no particular ignificance in the result . " and with that the elegraph said no more about it. -Is it possible? The Albany (N. Y.) Evening

ournal says: There is a bitter feud in the Greene and Ulster Con-ressional District. Mr. Bagley, an aspirant for Con-ressional honors, having been openly charged with aving paid \$1,800 to secure the Greene County dele-

e leading this bolt.

—Perhaps the most dramatic sensation occur-

ring the last session of Congress was the appearance on the floor of the Hon, J. Ambler Smith. the Republican Representative of the Third Conressional District of Virginia, to confirm a harge brought by a Democratic member of the nittee on Public Buildings, that there was a ring a the contract for supplying granite for the red with indignation, but could make no refly and the upshot of the affair was, that Secretar Fish canceled the contract. There was much bitterness of feeling over the affair, and it was predicted that Mr. Smith, who is a young man of predicted that Mr. Smith, who is a young man of outspoken honesty, would have trouble in ob-taining his nomination again, as the defeated ring would be sure to take revenge. An Asso-ciated Press dispatch from Richmond last night cased Press alspacen from Richmond last hight seems to confirm this prediction. The dissen-sions have resulted in the nomination of two candidates,—one being Mr. Smith, and the other Rush Burgess, Esq., Collector of United States Internal Revenue. The contest is said to be bitter, and neither will withdraw.—Ballimore -The Lancaster (Pa.) Republican County Com

mittee having laid an assessment of \$4,00 upon candidates, which is four times as much as can be legitimately expended, threaten to strike from the ticket the names of candidates who do not pay up. This high-handed proceeding is in defiance of the law intended to prevent bribery and corrunting at elections and above law little name of the law intended to prevent bribery and corruption at elections, and shows how little value is set by Radical politicians upon restrictive statutes which interfere with their customary devices. This \$4,000 will unexpectedly be expended to defeat the honest choice of the people of the county and State.—Harrisburg Patriot,

Killing Fish. Fishermen in some parts of Europe and in this country kill fish with a knife or bludgeon as soon as they are taken from the water, because ish thus killed are found to be better than fish thus killed are found to be better than those which have long gasped and struggled before dying. The Dutch, for example, destroy life by making a slight longitudinal incision under the tail with a sharp instrument. On the Rhine they kill salmon by thrusting a steel needle into their heads. Fish may be easily killed by striking them a quick, sharp blow with a small stick on the back of the head just behind the eyes, or by taking them by the tail and striking the head quickly against any hard substance. THE PULPIT.

The Dangers of Building on the Sand.

Dr. Ryder on the Teachings of the Brooklyn Scandal.

Prof. Swing's Sermon on Ministers and Their Duties.

Memorial Sermon on the Rev. T. M. Eddy.

Installation of the Rev. Mr. Burrill at Westminster Church.

sermon on Mediation by the Rev.

T. M. Elliott.

The False Prophets. BUILDING UPON THE SAND.

Sermon by the Rev. W. H. Ryder. W. H. Ryder, pastor of S

Universalist Church, preached the following ser-mon at that church yesterday morning, his text

And every one that heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolishman, who built his house upon the sand,—idat., 7, 25 nan, who built his house upon the sand.—Matt., 7, 25.

The early years of my life were spent in a serport-town in Massachusetts, where all the houses in it are built upon the sand. They are built upn the sand chiefly for this reason, that there nothing else to build them on. Possibly the people would prefer rock to sand, if there were any rock within reach; as it is, they build literally on the sand and in the sand, with very little ex cavating, and no dimension stone underneath And I have never known a house in consequence f being thus built, to fall or come down on that account, though the town has been there some 200 years. And, what is more, the uneven settling of buildings in that locality is almost un nown. And these Massachusetts towns that kirt the Atlantic coast, I need hardly say, are rains, and though the winds blow and bear against the houses of bleak Cape Cod, they fall ot, but stand as firmly as any buildings I know

Do I then deny the truthfulness of the state ment from which the excellent lesson of the text s drawn? Do I mean to say that a house built upon the sand is just as secure as one built upon rock? That depends upon circumstances, upon the quality of the sand, and the depth o it, and upon several other conditions that need not be named here. To see the force of many of the illustrations employed in the New Tests ment, it is necessary often to consider the peculiarities of the country in which the writers of the New Testament lived, Palestine is a peculiarly hilly, rocky country, and the soil over the rocks is often shallow. and the soil over the rocks is often shallow. Furious storms are common. The rainy season soaks the soil, and loosens its hold upon the rocky bed. Furthermore, the houses are built of mud walls or unburnt bricks, and are made peculiarly frail by moisture. If, now, to complete the picture, you include the fact that most of the villages of Palestine are and were constructed upon bullsides, you will see the force of structed upon hillsides, you will see the force of the illustration. The house built upon the hill-side where the soil was shallow, and which the rain would loosen from the rock bed, was wholly unsecure, especially in view of the per-ishable materials of which the houses were constructed

structed
The point of the illustration is clear and forci-ble: make the building secure. What is neces-sary to do that, depends upon the quality of the soil and other local considerations. The one es-sential thing is to make the building secure, so that it will neither fall down nor settle, nor buckle, but stand where it is put fairly and se-

Now all this friends I barely need remind about men and women; about institutions, communities, and, above all, personal character. For ore, blessed Lord, in His interview with His how to construct the buildings in that country, but how to construct durable character, and what becomes of all effort to build upon all unsafe and inadequate foundation. The teaching of the text is as applicable to Illinois as it was to Patestine, and to Chicago as it

nois as it was to Falestine, and to Chicago as it was to Jerusalem or Cosares.

In the 6,000 years which our race has existed, some things are well learned. We do not need another illustration to show the effects of a sinful life and the mischief which, sooner or later, follows every form of vice. Virtue and intelligence of the continued we were the continued we will be continued to the continued we will be continued to the continued we will be continued to the continued to the continued we will be continued to the continued to the continued we will be continued to the gence are essential to the continued prosperity of the people, and there is no durable success without them. He who builds upon any other foundation builds insecurely. To set aside the wisdom of the world and to defy the many lessons of human experience is to build upon the sons of human experience is to build upon the sand, from which the end is sure to come. udes of peo-But this is precisely what multitudes of ple are continually striving to do, to build

themselves and their personal interests in disregard of these maxims, as if they could evade the verdict of history, and defy the intelligence and morality of mankind. In applying the lesand morality of mankind. In applying the lessons of our subject, we may as well begin at home. In many respect, Chicago is built upon a firm foundation. The average intelligence of her controlling citizens, her schools, churches, institutions of charity,—these are certainly respectable, considering the age of our city,—are worthy of high commendation. Far her tripes me to undergot any of these things. be it from me to underrate any of these things. But these are not what the average citizen referbut these are not wind the average chizen refers to as evidence of our city's greatness. He will tell you of our wonderful growth; will compare the city to-day with what it was only thirty years ago; will point you to our geographical position, to the railroads which centre here, our commerce on these inland seas, the volume of business transacted here, etc., etc.,—all of which to a certain extent, it is highly proper should be mentioned in any statement of what Chicago is, or expects to be. But the record should not end here. There is another side to a portion of this picture, and that side is not to a portion of this picture, and that side is not especially flattering to our pride. No small por-tion of what we have built must be rebuilt. Our

tion of what we have built must be rebuilt. Our chief danger, so far as material property is concerned, lies in the wooden structures which, by the rapidity, cheapness, and extent of their construction, have afforded temporary homes for the masses who have come here. So far, we have built upon the sand; so far, we must tear down and rebuild befter.

But this only by the way. What I wish especially to emphasize is, the feeling which many of our people seem to have that Chicago is somehow an exceptional city, and can do just about as it likes. There is a folly of which we need to be cured. Chicago has autgrown its boyhood, now an exceptional city, and can do just about, as it likes. There is a folly of which we need to be cured. Chicago has augrown its boyhood, and has now attained fairly its man's estate. The world will henceforth treat her as a man, and not as an overgrown boy. We may as well recognize this fact, and accept the responsibility which attaches to it. Now there are certain well attested rules and principles for the control of large cities. These have been wrought. certain well attested rules and principles for the control of large cities. These bave been wrought out by experience. The intelligence of the civilized world is agreed in regard to them. These lessons Chicago must accopt, and be judged by. There is no regal road for us which is not open to all others. To defy this intelligence is madiness. Even to disregard it is folly. Wooden structures within the corporate limits of a great city any dangerous this is selfmits of a great city are dangerous; that is selfnimits of a great city are dangerous; that is serverident. Let, therefore, the new fire-ordinance be enforced; the public good demands it. Within the centre of the city, especially, wooden buildings should not be constructed or maintained so as to endanger the city. To this end there should be a municipal Board to whom all plans for buildings within certain limits should be submitted.

e submitted.

For myself, I am glad of the recent agitation For myself, I am glad of the recent agitation in reference to insurance. It will do us good. It has already pricked certain bubbles that ought to have collapsed some time ago. We are not, we may as well say it, when we come to the eloments of true greatness, quite so remarkable a city or quite so wond aful a people as we have rated ourselves. If any one doubts this remark, let him visit the Common Council and look the members over. Chicago will be a great city,—one of the leading business centres of this continent; of that have no doubt, and on that expectation if form my personal plans. But

bragging, and swagger, and ble crease in population we must intelligence—in all these el which inform the understar the affections. Whateve ours have to teach ta. et us glad thus build upon the ice. y base build according to the worli's b which is certainly imported etc by comparison will greatly aid un

nrely.

Passing from this somewhat mater Passing from this somewhat mater sion, let us glance for a momentate err of the religious world. Those things late, have occupied so large a space in press of the country. I do not wish a name, nor particularly to That a deep impression has be upon the public mind is very evident, that that impression has not been father interests of morality. I do not view of what has transpired to say you so." I claim to be no waser the lows. But what I have said to many I have said in this pulpit, and that the position of Henry Ward Beecher pit of Plymoute Church is an unnatus of doubtful influence. And, while I ot transcendent ability as a sermonizer, mize his great usefulness in certain and have found pleasure and profit in he has written, I have long felt that ment which will be sinally passed in this ment which will be sinally passed in the purpose. fluence of his ministry will be at least d flis method of work is peculiarly his own his brain and heart it is a very method. But a man's work is not in himself. Others seeing his success-profit by his example. But they have profit by his example. But they have then done harm to themselves and the churchs which they have ministered. Of course it Beecher is not responsible for their folly in dertaking what they have not the capacity theses to do. Still the fact remains, it is have ample which has led them to undertake the sample which has led them to undertake the table to the sample which has led them to undertake the let down the standard of the pulpit, and is thread into many congregations.

let down the standard of the puriat, and into duced into many congregations an element of weakness. So far as he has done this, intentionally or unintentionally, he has done and accontinue to do harm.

Passing from Brooklyn to Boston, you find the sound of different mold, far interior to the sound of different mold, far interior to the sound of different mold. man of different moid, far inferior in mous preacher of Brooklyn, but is impressing himself upon a po New England in much the san Settled over a straight orthodor "famous for the soundness of its de he preaches Universalism, Unitariana denborgianism, Darwinianism, aimost but the gone! according it but the gospel according to Calvinism a writes a book in the Adirondach some of the most about stories are put a tories or print, and becomes famous thereby. Is rule a book on the horse, and Mr. Beecher house with a titude with author with an introduction. Now, wh the end of ministry on the habits of society? It kind of ministry on the habits of society? It Mr. Murray been settled over a congregation a different character, his work in the aims dacks would have been a flat failure. It was absurdity of such a man in such a place that it

absurdity of such a man in such a place that the ed him into prominence.

But how long will be stand unless be change his course, and what will be the final issue of his ministry? I have heard at various times of vehicles propelled by compressed stam, it some convenient point there is a stationary boiler and other needed apparatus. From the a supply of steam, needful for the tic, is used to be added on the property much compressed. moves by the force of this as very nicely, it is said, for a little while, but m soon return for a fre-h supply, since every for progress made by the vehicle exhauss so portion of the propelling power. Of comments the believe of the stock of steam is exhausted to vehicle the stock of steam is exhausted to vehicle. when the stock of steam is exhausted the vanish is helpless. Now, there are a good many people in the world whose condition this propulson by compressed steam illustrates. They are moving on very well just now, because they are propile by the precepts and examples of wise men of former generation; because their fathers all mothers started them fairly in life, or because of a contraction, public accurately. of a certain public sentiment which shapes an controls their conduct. But what of the by-nd by? What, when this stock of noble sentiment gets low.—when these maxims of a pions at centry begin to fade from the memory,—what is short, will be their condition when fairly left there exists?

themselves?
It is all apparently very well, so long uson ing on the respectability of your family; if yo man of business, are expecting to succeed by regular methods; if you, minister of this hope to be permanently useful by a kind of work but that which be

your place and office, you u simply carried forward by external aids which gradually withdrawing, will leave you power

for good.

There is no condition of the public mind a discount. "What is the study?" said a young man to me. the use of going to college and getting semprehensive education, when the man with the most brass and the least real moral worth has the preference in many cases?" I saked not long ago, a young man to enter the ministry and the substance of his reply was this: I should not succeed. I am of too sober and serious mold. The 'Church, like the lyceum, wasta man who is a cross between a horse-jocker and a Christian gentleman, and I am not one of this kind. Plain talk, I thought, and I hope not very widely true, But, alse, that such should be the cause of his Master, and such should be the reason which deters him from stering the ministry. Brethren, every man who cocupies a reason which deters him from entering the ministry. Erethren, every man who occupies a prominent pulpit to-day is confronted with this inquiry: Shall I yield to this scandalizing public sentiment, this tendency to what is called popularizing the pulpit by lowering the standard of morality; or, shall I resist it, and, if need to rebuke it? This question involves no ples for stupidity in the pulpit. Spurgeon of London, is not, as some think, a buffoon, but a painfully earnest man, who keeps straight to his work, and maintains the proprieties of his position. The simple fact is, the men who hold their place in leading pulpits from year to year, and control The simple fact is, the men who hold their place in leading pulpits from year to year, and control thought, are thinking, solid mea, mea of braiss and character, while the indolent and inefficient, and those who rely for success upon anything but capacity, character, and hard work, come and go as the seasons change, and owe what little influence they have to the people with whom they "settle," rather than the authority in themselves. to the people with whom they "settle," rather than to anything in themselves. I have said this in no plea for stupility in the pulpi, neither is it a plea for a return to the long-laced religion of a former generation. We have largely outgrown that fanaticism of ansteily, that cast-iron form of worship which came of a revolt from the loose customs of the established religion in England. In this country we shall never return to it. But in leaving that the danger is in the substitution of an emotional piety which is too shallow to demand even intellectual honesty.

ger is in the substitution of an embedding piety which is too shallow to demand even be tellectual honesty.

Those of you who have read the excellent European letters furnished to one of our city papers by ex-Mayor Medill may have observed what he says about the young men of German, as compared with the corresponding class in this country. There, most young men learn trades; here, very few indeed. The consequent is, the trained skill of this country is rapidly passing into the hands of forsigness, while our young men, trying to live by the wits, of which some do not have an overstee, hang about the outposts of some less laborious calling. Now, in this aversion to trades, his solid, square work, we see the same false forception of life and true success indicastly eisewhere. It comes of an indisposition to meet the issues of life fairly. They hope by some process to jump into comfortable positions with a single bound, and thus avoid the tedious process of working up squarely to it. Shame on the delusion. Begin where circumstances put you, go straight at the duty that comes most naturally, and the future will show you where you belong. Beside, how little has place to do with real success or with real happiness and peacefulness. You are not dependent upon a profession or upon ease for these things. Avay with the folly. Work is honorable that develops manhood and gives true success; and

"Built on the sand." Not a little of our American civilization is just that. Wast was look upon with so fmuch pride contains an element of fearful weakness. We shall see this more clearly, I fear, after a time. The politics of the country—who shall describe the degradation of it? Our large cities are fast passing under the control of the ignorant and disreputable classes, and those who want office ply them with liquor and encourage them in that absurd claims to get their votes. "Built on the sand"! Not wholly, but partly. The foundation is uneven; some portion of its quite socare; other portions are good and strong. Perhaps that which is strong and firm will hold the other up. So let us hope.

Beside, we can buttress it in many ways by disseminating medligence and strengthening morality. Each man's fidelity will aid a little, so that in this there is something for each of a to do. I plead with you, brethran, to aid se in maintaining the dignity of the Christian light. I protest, as I have done many times.

ralgar taste in the use of streamons, and against all sorts a fabor that violates, even in the the proprieties of the piace an raign the so-called orthodox pixy as the chief offender in though in all denominational rue the Christian name, I accurate the state of the property of the property of the christian name of the christian na plainly. It is time we were a little these terrible revelations ever may be innocent, no one foul nest has been uncover ful revelations. I say, shall air mischievous tendencies in calling attention to more sober and solid method in realing that out of so m rejoice that out of so

good has come.
In the long run, charact
win. Believe this, and act win. Believe this, and act methods are delusive and do nds of work save those alone light, and, in the end, ennlight, and, in the end, enn whatever may be their immed to be condemped, for they upon the sand."

THE PULP Its Peculiar Line of

Prof. Swing, having in pa his recent severe illness, morning at the Fourth Chu Let a man so account of us a At times the agent, acting

earthly master, must read ou and keep thus before him the power to buy, sell, build, change. To go beyond the chief, or to fall short of character of the servant and time, makes him the master, the goods or enterprises becoming. To such a custom am Paul alludes when he says count us as being min. The same rules which regulman must hold in this higher ship, and the Gospel-minister ship, and the Gosper-minist yond, nor come short of, the to him from the Great King. some readers of the Greek word "steward" Paul, in p carrying the gold or silver c carrying the gold or silver c guests, or carrying some mes Queen or to subject at the man must see the Christian n to and fro, between the grea the Infinite One, carrying the tered to the children of men, tent what particular sense m mind of St. Paul; the less same, that the Gospel-minist of empires and thrones, but a in by instructions, and not da youd.

the question that arises multitude? What cups may hips,—what messages may he subject, from ruler to gu is given us by the Saint,—steward of the mysteries of mentators tell us that the trulister of religion brings are simply because man did not his intellect, but only through that, having been revealed, istrange, difficult propositio be enumerated among the player of Paul's words, and must stewards of the mysteries cated the perpetual nature of ings which he is authori cated the perpetual nature of religion and of Christia of religion and of Christians, as a fact, mysteries, because outset, unable to discover been discovered, they are inceded, having been revealed, simple, easily-received fact having been declared by the some a plain face-to-face trut deep an use of peculiar strais day an idea of peculiar strangty. By "mysteriés of God,'

but ideas that will always veiled faces, like the classi from the numbus, could see all selves unseen by mortals. Tare, therefore, called to a pother than that of being serv fields of his deepest and grevants at a least where the ct known wines, and the gues from unknown shores, and to lands equally unseen.

No class of thinkers is call
life in so peculiar a field.—
forms of tuth and half
around by a horizon so
politician deals with the abse unt the people, may me exports, may examine their ceive their wants, and may ray count the men fit for winding in the school-house of the lawyer also is permitted the measurable world, for his and his case is a collection parison between the facts the measurable the measurable world. chemist, the mechanic, geographer, have the solid geographer, have the solid g
feet, but, coming to the dom
minister, we perceive men as
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We recall how a lawyer of e
formation in, his own brax formation in his own bra-wide knowledge of all the of society, from science call him months after the traveling a hundred mile kind of self-humiliation Spiritualist, to learn for any gleam of light him from the grave into whin and gone. His long letter, of this journey, of the sorror myslowed it. enveloped it, seems wri

that are looking up, that the with a St. Stephen, see the is son of Man standing at the With the poet Schiller, the

Aloft, I see a fair dominio Thro' time and change a But where the power, and To gain that ever-bloom After 6,000 historical years diminution, and th ards of mysteries are offer

refore, that it was Go that religion should set for suce, not material, not ex great argument against is found in my conviction is forbidden of the Creator and come down to the leve seen. Spiritualism is based unat immortality may be ex-out just as at last the travel the Nile, or science has we icon in its balances. Wit at the vague atmosph une, and that most full the most full the most full tree, human or divine. It by years constitute ant some source, human or divine. It 6,000 years constitute a peri warrant some fair inference genius of religion, and these in teaching us that her tery—her God is a very—her God is a very—her holes in a rock, by while the divine grory passes being denied the scrutiny of that great leader of the

nentionally, he has done and will harm.

A Brooklyn to Boston, you find far in Brooklyn to Boston, you find far in Brooklyn, but one who himself upon a portion of in much the same with a straight orthodox church the soundness of its doctrine, inversalism. Unitarianism, Swe. Darwinianism, almost anything a according to Calvinism. He had the Adirondacks that contains nost absurd stories ever put to mes famous thereby. He writes torse, and Mr. Beecher honors its introduction. Now, what is to be with the Millian the effects of the yout the habits of society? Had en settled over a congregation of racter, his work in the Adiron-we been a flat failure. It was the ha man in such a place that lift-minence.

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of steam is exhausted the vehicle w, there are a good many people ose condition this propulsion by an illustrates. They are moving thow, because they are propelled and examples of wise men of a ion; because their fathers and them fairly in life, or because he sentiment which shapes and mainet. But what of the by-and-ut his stock of noble sentiments in these maxims of a pions anale from the memory,—what, in eir condition when fairly left to

arently very well, so long as one self at the fountain; but, when self at the fountain; but, when stricted up, where shall we renew if you, my dear friend, are fivetability of your family; if you, are expecting to succeed by ins; if you, minister of Christ, permanently useful by any the but that which befits and office, you are orward by external aids which, rawing, will leave you powerless.

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in many cases?" I asked not big man to enter the ministry, so of his reply was this: I should am of too sober and serious a rich, like the lyceum, wants a se between a horse-jockey and eman, and I am not one of that I thought, and I hope not very, alse, that such should be the young man who loves the ster, and such should be the ers him from entering the minevery man who cocupies a to-day is confronted with this ried to this scandalizing public indency to what is called poput by lowering the standard of all I resist it, and, if need be, question involves no plea for oulpit. Spurgeon, of London, ink, a buffoon, but a painfully keeps straight to his work, proprieties of his position, the men who hold their places from year to-year, and control ting, solid men, men of brains ils the indolent and inefficient, y for success upon anything facter, and hard work, come he seasons change, and influence they have whom they "settle," rather

facter, and hard work, come ne seasons change, and influence they have whom they "settle," rather in themselves. I have said for stupidity in the pulpit, for a return to the long-faced of mer generation. We have hat fanaticism of austerity, for worship which came of a ose customs of the established d. In this country we shall But in leaving that the danubstitution of an emotional shallow to demand even in

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Brooklyn to Boston, you final

migar taste in the use of street phrases in sernous, and against all sorts and kinds of pulpit
is that violates, even in the slightest degree,
the proprie ies of the piace and the time. I arright the so-called orthodox pulpit of this counity as the chief offender in this regard, and,
though in all denominational relations they deny
no the Christian name, I accuse certain of them
of trading upon the respectability of the denominations to which they belong, and, so far
as their permanent influence is concerned, of
solling their birthright for a mess of pottage.

This may impress you, brethren, as exceedingly plain speaking, and a style of address
which I am not accustomed to use. But, if I am
to speak upon this theme at all, I must speak
plainly. It is time we were all speaking plainly.
If these terrible revelations of late,—for whosee may be innocent, no one can fail to see that
a foul test has been uncovered,—if these fearfair evelations, I say, shall aid in arresting certain mischevous tendencies in society, and
in calling attention to the need of a
more sober and solid method of work, we may
all rejoice that out of so much evil some real
good has come.

In the long run, character and honest work
win. Believe this, and act upon it. All other
methods are delusive and doubtful,—all methods of work save those alone which will bear the
light, and, in the end, ennotle the character,
whatever may be their immediate effect, ought
whatever may be their immediate effect, ought THE PULPIT. Its Peculiar Line of Thought.

Prof. Swing, having in part recovered from gis recent severe illness, preached yesterday morning at the Fourth Church, taking as his

At times the agent, acting under a common earthly master, must read over his instructions, and keep thus before him the limitations of his power to buy, sell, build, tear down, or exchange. To go beyond the instructions of his rhief, or to fall short of them, destroys the character of the servant and agent, and, for the time, makes him the master, and the owner of the goods or enterprises becomes only an under-ling. To such a custom among business men Paul alludes when he says, "Let men account us as being ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God." The same rules which regulate the conduct of man must hold in this higher form of stewardship, and the Gospel-minister may not go bewond, nor come short of, the instructions issued to him from the Great King. It is supposed by some readers of the Greek text that in this word "steward" Paul, in poetic vein, saw the servant at a Kingly feast, going here and there, guests, or carrying some message from King to Queen or to subject at the banquet, and thus man must see the Christian minister, as passing to and fig. between the great leader, Christ, or to and fic, between the great leader, Christ, or the Infinite One, carrying the gifts or words of-fered to the children of men. It is not impor-tant what particular sense may have been in the mind of St. Paul; the lesson is one and the same, that the Gospel-minister is not a master of empires and thrones, but a Steward hemmed in by instructions, and not daring to venture be-

in by instructions, and not daring to venture beyond.

The question that arises is, What are those things which he is authorized to carry to the mutitude? What cups may he offer to their lips,—what messages may he carry from King to subject, from ruler to guest? An answer is given us by the Saint,—the preacher is a steward of the mysteries of God. Some commentators tell us that the truths which the minister of religion trings are called mysteries, simply because man did not discover them by his intellect, but only through a revelation; but that, having been revealed, they are no longer strange, difficult propositions, but are to be enumerated among the plainest of all facts. We cannot but reject any such interpretation of Faul's words, and must conclude that by "stewards of the mysteries of God" he indicated the perpetual nature of the propositions of religion and of Christianicy. They are not, as a fact, mysteries, because man was, in the outset, unable to discover them, but, having been declared, thas not become a simple, easily-received fact; and immediately, having been declared by the Saving, did not hebeen discovered, they are incomprehensions still, God, having been revealed, has not become a simple, easily-seceived fact; and immediately, having been declared by the Savior, did not become a plain face-to-face truth, but remains to-day an idea of peculiar strangeness and difficulty. By "mysteries of God," therefore, we are not to understand ideas that were once too great for man, but now by help of revelation are transformed into parts of an exact science, but ideas that will always march along with veiled faces, like the classic divinities, which, from the nimbus, could see all, but remain themselves unseen by mortals. The Gospel ministry are, therefore, called to a peculiar task,—none other than that of being servants of God in the fields of his deepest and greatest mystery; servants at a least where the cups are full of unknown wines, and the guests have assembled from unknown shores, and are about to adjourn to lands equally unseen.

to lands equally unseen.

No class of thinkers is called upon to spend life in so peculiar a field,—covered with vague forms of truth and half truth, and skirted around by a horizon so impenetrable. The politician deals with the absolute facts. He may around by a horizon so impenetrable. The politician deals with the absolute facts. He may count the people, may measure their imports and exports, may examine their industry; may perceive their wants, and may legislate for them; may count the men fit for war, and the children busy in the school-house or idle in the street; the lawyer also is permitted to dwell and act with a measurable world, for his law is before him, and his case is a collection of facts, and a comparison between the facts and the law; so the chemist, the mechanic, the naturalist, the geographer, have the solid ground beneath their feet, but, coming to the domain of the Christian minister, we perceive men as trees walking, and amid a twilight atmosphere, part light and part shadow, these stewards are passing to and fro, carrying the mysteries of God. At times each minister must feel deeply his powerlessness, his inability, to draw aside some curtain, and show mankind the actual presence and beauty of God and of the risen Lord; for in the multitude there are many whose unbelief is so deep, or whose sorrow over the beloved deat is so bitter, that nothing seems equal to the hour but an assolute unveiling of the gates of destiny. We recall how a lawyer of eminence who, to information in his own branch of study, adds a wide knowledge of all the common truths of society, from science to theology, re-call him months after the loss of an only son, traveling a hundred miles in sorrow and in a hind of self-humiliation to the house of a Spiritualist, to learn for himself whether any gleam of hight could come to him from the grave into which the beloved son had gone. His long letter, giving an account am from the grave into which the beloved son and gone. His long letter, giving an account of this journey, of the sorrow that caused it, and aveloped it, seems written with warm tears; and yet, this mind is only one of the millions that are looking up, that they may, perchance, with a St. Stephen, see the heavens open and the son of Man standing at the right hand of God. With the poet Schiller, the educated souls all seem to cry out: sem to cry out :

From this vale with mists hung over, With eternal storms oppressed Could I but a path discover, Ah, how deeply were I blest!

Aloft, I see a fair dominion, Thro' time and change all vernal still, But where the power, and what the pinion, To gain that ever-blooming hill?

After 6,000 historical years of this longing, no one can deny that "the mysteries of God" continus, if without increase, at least without any marked diminution, and they that began as stewards of mysteries are offering mankind the same cap of unknown wine to-day. We must conclude, therefore, that it was God's plan in the outset that religion should set forth and remain a science. cap of unknown wine to-day. We must conclude, therefore, that it was God's plan in the outset that religion should set forth and remain a science, not material, not exact, but sui-genesis, and as unfathomable in the ten thousandth as in the first thousandth year of human history. A great argument against the truth of modern pipirtualism,—great, I mean, to my own feelings,—is found in my conviction that the future world is forbidden of the Creator to confess its secrets, and come down to the level of the known and seen. Spiritualism is based upon the assumption that immortality may be explored and mapped out just as at last the travelers have traced out the Nile, or science has weighed the sun and moon in its balances. Without being able to disprove this assumption, we confess our feeling that the vagne atmosphere which has encompassed the human race thus far is the atmosphere of its whole march in the generations or centures to come, and that the evidences called Christian are the most full and the most confineing that we shall ever receive from any source, human or divine. It would appear that 6,000 years constitute a period long enough to varrant some fair inference as to the essential genius of religion, and these years all combine in teaching us that her genius is mystary—her God is a veiled God; her heaven and hell are beyond our horizon. The service of the winderness' children that the divine gtory passes by, the face of God large denied the scrutiny of mortals, and thus great leader of the winderness' children that the similar of the winderness' children that the century, for we are all placed in the cleft of the rock, while the great spirit-world passes along. Has the world been doomed to unbelief? This unbelief is equally impossible. The same God that has marshaled clouds before man has, at the same time, deprived him of the power wholly to look away from those clouds. Though man cannot see all things clearly, yet neither can be cease to look or cease to think that there is something in the clouds. Be religion an inexact science, yet the human mind cannot get away from, but daily comes toward it, as if chained to the spot. In a sermon two weeks since, I remarked that no one could be an atheist at all hours, but that all such souls came upon moments when they seemed to be in the presence of a Creator and a spirit world. We supposed Mr. Tyndall to be only such an occasional atheist, hable to returns, century, for we are all placed in the cieft of the

spirit world. We supposed Mr. Tyndall to be only such an occasional atheist, liable to returns, wondering and hoping. In the preface of his lecture he has just confessed that he cannot get away from God, but is held still by the inextroable chains of religion. He thus speaks:

In connection with the charge of atheism, I would make one remark. Christian men are proved by their writings to have their hours of weakness and of doubt, as well as their hours of strength and conviction, and men like myself share, in their own way, these variations of mood and tense. Were the religious views of many of my assailants the only alternative ones, I do not know how strong the claims of the doctrine of "Material Atheism" on my allegiance might be. Probably they would be very strong. But as it is, I have noticed, during years of self-observation, that it is not in times of clearness and vigor that this doctrine commends itself to my mind; that in the presence of stronger and healthier thoughts it ever dissolves and disappears, as offering no solution of the mystery in which we dwell, and of which we form a part.

Thus upon all hands is seen the fact that,

which we dwell, and of which we form a part.

Thus upon all hands is seen the fact that, though there are mysteries of God not to be plainly seen, yet the world will always be chained to them by links of gold, and will walk by faith, as seeing Him who is invisible.

But let us pass from a statement of the peculiarity of the ministers' field of thought, to some other reflections over his offer. In his professions, the statement of the peculiarity of the ministers' field of thought. narry of the ministers had of hought, to some other reflections over his office. In his profes-sion dogmatism ought to be impossible, and im-patience and anger toward those outside his field of belief only confessed forms of human weakness. Ail should be entreaty and calmest persuasion, for, if the stewards of Christ are passing around with cups full of mystery, toeir feed veiled their Christ veiled their heaven and God veiled, their Christ veiled, their heaven and hell wrapped in mist, they are not authorized to denounce, but only to plead, to pity, to invite. The moment they assume perfect knowledge, and the power to convey it, they transcend their instructions, and seem to be affirming with an impetuous, human oath, things which God saw fit to conceal. How dare man rave in any intolerance, and command with a loud voice, when He from whom alone the

clergyman derives authority passes along only in a whisper, or in the still, small voice of The Church has suffered greatly from the one church has surfered greatly from the long endeavor of leading minds, not simply to compel human belief, but to make Christianity an exact science, complete in the proofs and details. The Romanist came with his perfectly defined science of salvation, just as Euclid fectly defined science of salvation, just as Euclid came with his geometry; then the Protestant came with his exact science again, and, because he was exact, he demanded the overthrow of all else. Swedenborg came with his most minute account of heaven and hell, and thus all our sects came with an exactness and fullness of information not surpassed by the geographers of our States or the assayérs of ores. The result has been bad for two causes. Such exectness left no room for the great play. such exactness left no room for the great play such exactness left no room for the great play of individual intellects, and hence they revolted by thousands against the great Christian system, because, like an iron coat of arms, it pained all except the rarticular body for which it had been made. Hence the world has always seen the phenomenon of great and good men, loving the Bible, who still hated the Church, because Bible, who still hated the Church, because in the great Scripture of God they could find a wide liberty or grand indefiniteness, which, at least, did not contradict the drift of their intellect. Mankind will more readily accept the undefined idea of heavon or hell than it will accept the particular heaven of Swedenborg, or the defined reaims of Protestant or Catholic. The moment you specify, that moment you diminish the number of those who will accept of your gospel. The exactness of theologians has, therefore, been a perpetual source of actual unbelief or internal revoit.

source of actual unbelief or internal revoit.

Let us allude to the second bad result as coming from the effort of men to make Christianity an exact science: It is well known that the more details a logician announces in his proposition the more trouble he will have when he comes to the proof. If you bring twenty-four charges against a neighbor, and bring him before a Criminal Court, and in the subsequent investigation, twenty-these of the subsequent investigation twenty-three of the charges utterly fail, the pity of the Court time charges utterly rail, the pity of the court turns toward the prisoner, and its indignation gets higher each moment over the strange mor-tal tust made up the case. And yet if the twen-ty-three charges had never been heard of, and you had come into court modestly, with one alle-gation more susceptible of proof, the result would have been in the town of exact incide. would have been in the tone of exact justice. would have been in the tone of exact justice. Now, Christianity has suffered by gathering up into its proposition more details than it could make good in its proof, and as, one by one, these details have been tossed aside by the great jury of the ages, sitting upon the immense case, what was valuable in the cause has been dragged down by the surrounding ruin. When Voltaire, and Volney, and Paine tound four-fifths of Romanism of the Establishment. manism, or the Establishment, to be human chimers, it was easy for them to include the other fifth, and laugh at the whole. A grand hope for the present and future of religion (and by religion we mean Christianity) has in the disposition of our age to abandon this old, njurious exactness, and in such great generali injurious exactions, and in such great generalities as those announced by the Evangelical Alliance, return to that broad but vague and misty atmosphere which hangs all over the Bible, and which charms, and detains, and finally imprisons all eyes that turn thitherward.

The religion of the fature is foreshadowed in just such a simple and vague compendium. The advocators are compendium.

owen in just such a simple and vague compendium. The advocates are coming into court with corrected papers, with charges so far as justified by the coming evidence, and that over these papers, drawn up by a rare modesty, the judges of the great assemblage will look with fidelity and love we entertain no shadow of doubt. In the coming life heaven will not be manned out as in the past, but it will be hoped be mapped out as in the past, but it will be hoped for and loved, with all its unexplored fields and impenetrable cloud. It will not express itself through mortal lips that have returned from that shore, but it will wave its flag of mystery, and the human mind, wearied with vain analysis, will, like old Abraham, seek an unknown land. In the coming age the place that shall receive the souls of the wicked will not be defined as Daute defined and the Catholics and Protestants all defined it, and almost counted those born for this sad destiny, but it will remain the inevitable result of a wicked life, a condition widely removed from the blessed estate of those who in these years "feared God and kept His commandments." In that better era,—freed from a hundred defeats over the attempt to make an exact religion, be mapped out as in the past, but it will be hoped that better era,—freed from a hundred defeats over the attempt to make an exact religion,—Christ, the Blessed One, will not be the perpetual subject of analysis, but the object of the world's love; and the inquiry of "Quid est Christus?" which has torn the Church to fragments, and found no answer, will give place to his own question, "Lovest thou me?" In all sides of this wast, "land obscure" we feel that the pulpit will assert less and plead more. It will come away from its chemical crucibles and bow more in worship, the stewards no longer of a thousand assumptions, but of the confessed mysteries of God.

But hefere we dismiss these mysteries for the

But before we dismiss these mysteries for the morning, let me ask you to mark what a foundation of plain facts there is all the while beneath
this mountain of perpetual cloud. If all above
and beneath were shadow, the lips might hesitate to speak and the heart fail of impulse. But
look at the great facts, solid rock, over which
the mystery hangs like a mist detached
from the sea. The phenomers of human life
are all real. Man, his mind, his conscience, his
suffering when detected in sin, his peace in the
paths of virtue, his love, his progress, his learning, his hope beyond this life, his tomb, his God
which, as Mr. Tyndall confesses, no one can ever
escape,—all these are thrilling facts, and make a
basis of adamant to uphold all that invisible
world where unseen angels are supposed to be
standing at the right hand of God.

And not only do we see great facts beneath
the great dreamland, but we see the great facts
come out of it, like the lightnings and tempest
from the old Sirai. Civilization in its combined
glories of law and benevolence, morals, purity,
learning, and individual greatness, have, more
than from any other source, flowed down from
that God and Christ whom none can know, and
from that immortalty which refuses to give up
its secret.

its secret.

Thus, though the ministers of Christ are called to a field of thought peculiar, indeed, a field whose indefinite length and breadth and quality distinguishes it greatly, and often sadly, from the field into which the statesman or scientific mind repairs, and secures a definite answer to a definite inquiry, yet the stewards of God's mysteries are setting forth constantly from a basis of fact, and though the cup they carry contains an unknown wine, yet they who carry contains an unknown wine, yet they who drink of it carry ever afterwards a sweeter life, and soul and hope. Hence what these stewards and soul and hope. Hence what these stewards seem to lose by the vagueness of their message is all made up to them by the reslity and grandow, but it is great. The coientific fields, the legal fields, the political fields, may beast of their products,—and say, "We have fruits that one may tasts, roses blooming out in the open one through all the year," and the truth of the

words we admit; but they are robbed of all sar-casm by the fact that the fruits of religion, which none have tasted, and its dowers, which none have ever seen, hold more power in their dream than the realms about our feet contain in all their gross reality. If it be a case of shadow against fact, it is a case also where there is less in the fact than in the shadow. Entering upon such a peculiar empire of thought, where fact and mystery so strongly blend, an empire that utterly refuses to give up its details of either God or man to mortals, the steward of God must move within the compass of His divine in-structions, and not dare affirm violently things which the Book has almost whoily concea ed, and be loudest where God Himself has been silent. He is to be clear where the Bible is clear, and what vagueness religion has, that he must have along the same path, and soften his voice where the sins and virtues of men and the facts of God and Christ move along before the faces of man-bied in their complete reality meconcomising and Christ move along before the faces of man-kind in their complete reality, uncompromising as to virtue and vice, eloquent over rewards and punishments, sympathetic and helpful where the rath is dim, most lolerant and humble amid the most solemn mysteries of God.

T. M. EDDY.

Memorial Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Mc-Chesney.

The Rev. Dr. McChesney preached a memorial sermon yesterday upon the late Rev, T. M. Eddy, in the Trinity Methodist Episcopa Church, on Indiana avenue, corner of Twentyfourth street. The desk in front of the preacher was covered with black crape, and baskets of memorial flowers stood at either end of it. Also heavy folds of mourning drapery bung extended from pillar to pillar of the chancel, the whole giving to the church the a >pearance appropriate to the sad occasion. Before the opening of the services the choir sang a very melodious hymn, full of melancholy and pathos, and rendered with much expression The church was occupied to its fullest seating capacity, and several of its prominent member occupied seats in the chancel beside the reverend pastor. Dr. McChesney took his text from the second chapter of Malachi, the fifth and sixth verses:

My covenant was with him of life and peace; and I gave then to him for the fear wherewith he feared me, and was afraid before my name. The love of truth was in his mouth, and iniquity was not found in his lipe; he walked with me in peace and equity, and did turn away many from iniquity. He said . In these words we have a nortraiture

of the true minister. His calling is regarded as peculiarly sacred, and religion is, too, for it has to do with man's most inmost thoughts. To be a minister of religion, then, is to tread on holy ground. It is to be the instructor and guide of men, and the embassador of God; to have the power to work both ways, carthward and heavenward. What traits of character, then, must we expect of one who aspires to that calling. We carry about with us pictures of holy lives, and to mar these pictures is to do violence to these pious ideas. The picture-gallery of faith ends not with those recorded in Bible history. The minister of to-day may not only wear the mantle of the Aposties of old, but even reach to Apostolic saintliness. to do with man's most inmost thoughts. To be

To-day we find ourselves called upon to pay a I trace which so clearly express the picture of a lone servant and minister of the picture of a lone servant and minister of the Gospel. God consented to give wisdom to His ministers, and to give them the law of truth. In these days when men are so apt to ignore the law of God for senseless speculations, it is not too much, it is only proper to say that the minister proclatms the law of truth. We hear much about the times, as if there could be any time which demanded any utterances differing from those of former times. The life of the minister, if he be a good man cannot but be a life of usefulness. Errors abound, and tumuits arise, but such is the fortitude and strength of God's anointed by reason of the grace imparted to him that he is not only the repository of life and peace, but he alone bears the truth as God has cevenanted with him. You pository of the and peace, but he shore bears the truth as God has eevenanted with him. You have come together to honor his memory and to listen to words respecting his life. I know that nothing I can say will heighten the love and veneration in which his memory lives with you. I can find no fitter words to eulogize him than the words of the propercy. the words of the prophecy.

His reputation was national; he inherited the

peace of God; his ministry was not only brilliant, but it was better, for it was rewarded by the conversion of many men. In Church Conferences he distinguished himself, winning the admiration and respect of the learned divines by whom he and respect of the learned divines by whom he was surrounded. Then as an editorial writer he distinguished himself, commanding the attention of the greatest political thinkers of the age. It is doubtful if any man outside of the denomination has earned a wider and a more exalted reputation. You who have listened to him cannot but have a lively remembrance of his ministry among you. Many a time I have heard reference to his discourses. I have studied how far it is allowable for a man to overtax himself even in God's service. Had you seen you would have been amazed how he girded himself for his work. I preached there, and than little realized that I was preaching in his presence for the last time, and when he preached in the afternoon I little thought that I was listening to afternoon I little thought that I was listening to him for the last time. I took full notes of that sermon, and consider that a rehearsal of his words before you would be most pleasing to you. His text was, "My God will supply your wants." Dr. McChesnev then sketched the principal portions of thesermon, which inculcated the principal that God will not give us all we desire. He will give no work what we need convenient was not well. that God will not give us all we desire. He will give us only what we need, comparing men who would indulge their every desire to children crying for razors as playthings. Sin is in the world; some men deny it, and talk of the dignity of man while they will not lend money without a note, and run for a Judgeship to punish and hang men for their crimes. Sin is everywhere, and God's strength alone is necessary for us to overcome it. God takes away our sins to the land of chilvion. We are living in a land of sorovercome it. God takes away our sins to the land of oblivion. We are fiving in a land of sorrow and suffering. He showed how Christianity intensifies human suffering. The civilized man case suffer a surprising amount of bruising. Christianity refues man's nature, and causes him to be most sensitive to suffering. God will

supply all our wants.

Again, that Sabbath evening, the speaker was Again, that saboute evening, the speaker was associated with Dr. Eddy. We spoke for over an hour to the congregation. At 8 o'clock on the following evening I bade him good-ov. The next intelligence I received was that Dr. Eddy was dying. He failered not between the music of two worlds, but fleet as thought his soul winged its way to its celestial home. Besout winged its way to its cerestial nome. Be-fore many days, according to his request, his re-mains will be brought to this city and laid beside those of other saintly brothers in Jesus. We are living in a new dispensation, covered with the mantle of charity. I have to say in re-gard to Dr. Eddy that, in view of his long

career, there is little in his actions that require career, there is little in his actions that require a charitable consideration,—that is, that his life was blameless,—but there is much which we should keep in memory as an incentive to us to bear fives of purity.

Dr. McChesney then introduced Dr. Edwards, formerly an associate of the late Dr. Eddy, who addressed some words to the congregation. He said: It was Dr. Eddy's duty, with assistants, to right all of the asymptotic Conference of

said: It was Dr. Lody 8 duty, with assistants, to visit all of the seventy-five Conferences of the Church, held annually. I have met him a number of times this fall, and would mention this as an instance of the labor undergone by him: One journey I made, including only four Conferences, I had to travel 1,700 miles. I first met him in 1859, at a compression. met him in 1859, at a camp-meeting. People hving in the city cannot form the slightest idea of the great impression be made upon his hear-ers. I came here in 1864 as a co-worker with him on his newspaper. The intimate relation-ship between us was almost such as exists be-tween man and wife. From such relationship, I can speak authoritatively of his life, and in good

He was a most generous man. The man who can conquer in human struggles sometimes becomes a coward. But it is not so with a Christian man. Dr. Eddy was but 51 years old, and you must wonder, as I do, how one of such age you must wonder, as I do, how one of such age could accomplish so much. His ministerial service was of thirty-two years' duration. In the closing days of 1866 to 1868 Dr. Eddy served as editor of the Northwestern. From 1868 to the latter days of 1869, he was pastor of the Trinity Church in this city. Then he went to Washington, and took charge of the Metropolitan Church. I consider Dr. Eddy as one of the finest preachers who gave his services to the Methodist Church. His writings were hot from his brain, and his sentences were as pure specimens of extemporization as the chatterings of children and the table-talk of philosophers. He was the victim of overwork, and I often wished he had listoned to the exposulations of his friends that he would work himself to death.

himself to death.

Dr. Edwards closed his address with a glowing and very affecting recital of the kind-heartedness and indomitable energy in Christian work which distinguished the lifetime of his beloved associ-

of the glorious deeds of Dr. Eddy in the cause of Christianity. At the evening services Dr. McChesney deliv-ered a valedictory address, taking leave of his congregation in very affectionate terms.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.

Installation of the Rev. David J. Burrill. Yesterday afternoon services of an unusually nteresting nature were held in the Westminste Church, on the corner of Jackson and Peoria streets, the occasion being the installation of the Rev. David J. Burrill as pastor of the congrega-tion. The church was packed with people, and tion. The church was packed with people, and presented an interesting aight, which must have proved peculiarly edifying to those who, two years ago, remembered the church as only a mission. The services opened with an anthem by the choir, after which the Rev. Dr. Kittredge made a brief but appropriate prayer. After the singing of a hymn by the congregation, the Rev. Mr. Gibson preached the installation sermon. He took for his text a number of verses from the ninth and tenth chapters of Matthew, which had a direct bearing upon the subject of ministers and ministration.

ninth and tenth chapters of Matthew, which had a direct bearing upon the subject of ministers and ministration.

The speaker drew an analogy upon the course of study and preparation which a disciple had to undergo in the days of our Savior before he was fit to undertake his duties. Not only did Christ set apart a peculiar lot of men for His ministry, but he also put them through acourse of instruction. As to ministerial duty, it was divided into two parts—teaching and healing. Ministerial duty was substantially the same now as it was then. True, ministers could not now perform miracles as did the disciples of old, but they were none the less healers for all that. Though they could minister to the soul. They went forth as preachers and ministers to the soul. It was very common for people to say that preaching was the -leas: important part of a minister's duty. They thought his principal duty was visiting, or holding a good public position, and taking his stand in movements tending to public advancement. Still, it was better as a general thing that the visiting should be sacrificed to the preaching, than the reaching to the visiting. So strongly was the pre-eminent importance of preaching believed in by the disciples, that the Aposile Paul said, "Christ seut me, not to baptize, but to preach the Gospel." Prespyterians were accused of having too much preaching and too little praying, and singing, and giving, but it was not, perhaps, that the preachers thought too much, but that having too much preaching and too little praying, and singing, and giving, but it was not, perhaps, that the preachers thought too much, but that their censors thought too little, of the preaching. With regard to ministerial support, in the first place it must be remembered that the minister was not a hireling. Still it must not be thought that a minister should get no remuneration. The true theory of ministerial support was that the labor of a minister was a labor of love, and that the minister's remuneration was a gift from his the minister's remuneration was a gift from his people to the Lord, whose servant he was. The remuneration of the minister was not a burden to, but a privilege of, the people. It was of the greatest importance that worldly considerations should be allowed as little as possible to occupy

a minister's thoughts.

With regard to ministerial trials, a Christian With regard to ministerial trials, a Christian minister must not expect to be free from them. The path of duty lays through and among trials, and he must meet them boldly. Ministers of Christ in Christian lands met, perhaps, with no persecutions, but they had their trials like all other men. Still, those who carry glad tidings to foreign lands did meet frequently with as harsh persecution as that which befel the disciples of old.

The Rev. Mr. Kittredge announced that, the Presbytery having received the letter of the

The Rev. Mr. Kittredge announced that, the Presbytery having received the letter of the Westminster Presbytedan Congregation inviting the Rev. David J. Burrill to accept the position of paster of the church, they had forwarded him the letter, and, on his acceptance of the charge, had appointed this afternoon as the one on which the installation should take place. The exeremony of installation was then proceeded with in due form. The charge to the pastor was made by the Rev. Dr. Kittredge, who stated that it was but a little more than two years since the church was a little mission, and in two short years it had grown to the large and important congregation be saw large and important congregation he saw before him. He would desire very earnestly to charge the new pastor upon one or two points. First, he would charge him to enter upon his duties as if he were going to remain among his congregation, by God's providence, for a long time. He should take hold of his work as a hustime. He should take hold of his work as a hus-band takes a wife, with the determination to sus-tain the connection until death them did part. It was made up of a number of atoms whose re-spective peculiarities are widely different, and he will require to study each member of his con-gregation if he wanted to be successful with them as a whole. The speaker's experience had them as a whole. The speaker's experience had taught him that the success of a minister depended upon his exertions in prayer and ministration with individual members of the congregation. The sweetest hours he could spend would be those devoted to ministering to the poor and sick of his congregation. He would urge him to preach the old simple Gospel. The temptation at the present day was the indulgence in popular preaching. There was no doubt that if the pastor indulged in jokes, or wittiesms, or theatrical display, or a cold philosophical system of discourse, he could fill his church to repletion every Sunday. He must take care never to preach hell, but to preach the Cross of Christ, which is the means of avoiding eternal punishment.

punishment.

The Rev. Mr. Gulick delivered the charge to The Rev. Mr. Guilder delivered the charge to the congregation. He said it only remained for him to remind the pastor that he must in his work have the help of his people. If they were united, victory would be the result of their la-bors. They should receive him as God's ambassador. He came among them to preach the Gospel, to hold up Jesus Christ as the savior of sinners. It was intensely important that he should be received with confidence and in gladness. It was the privilege of the congregation that the Lord had given them a church, a paster, and a field of labor. When a people loosed up to their spiritual leader with respect, and to their spiritual leader with respect, and received him with gladness, the cause of Christ was promoted, and they brought down upon them the blessing of God. It was their duty to guard the reputation of their pastor. He might seem to some to have imperfections, but it must be remembered that he was preaching to a number of people with different peculiarities and views, and what he preached might suit one men exactly, and yet not fit the case of another. Over-criticism of the sermon had a very bad tendency against the Church's welfare, and one carping spirit in a congregation could spread a feeling of disaffection in a very short time. They should make a point of being regutime. They should make a point of being regu lar and punctual attendants at church. A very slight excuse frequently sufficed to keep a member from attending church now and then. They should provide well for their pastor's wants. The day had gone by when the question was how little instead of how much the salary of the pastor should be. It was the duty of the congregation to keep all worldly care from interfering with the minister's usefulness. It was, above all things, the duty of the congregation to pray for their pastor without ceasing, and to aid him in his work in every department. Working together for the great object, the saving of men, they would go forward together from to-day with new zeal and fresh determination, and grand anthems of praise would arise in the church to celebrate their victory. In conclusion, churen to celebrate their victory. In conclusion, he asked that the Holy Ghost sanctify the union of the pastor and the congregation, and the good works they were jointly to accomplish.

The services were brought to a close by a prayer by Dr. Gibson, and singing by the congregation, and the benediction

MEDIATION.

Sermon by the Rev. T. L. Elliott at the Charch of the Messiah. The Rev. T. L. Elliott, of Portiand, Ore., oc-cupied the pulpit of the Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third

street, yesterday morning. He took his texf

street, yesterday morning. He took his terf from Hebrews xii., 22 to 24.

The speaker amounced as his subject "Mediation and Mediatorial Work." He said the subject had three possible views, namely: that there is no mediation, that there is only one mediation, and that there is a general law of mediation, under which there are special instances and instrumentalities. The first two views were natural extremes to each other, and the third went to reconcile the difficulties of the others, and eatisfy the soul by showing it that mediatorial work is not exceptional, as mani-

the third went to reconcile the difficulties of the others, and eatisfy the soul by showing it that mediatorial work is not exceptional, as manifested in Christ's life and death, but is part of a general law into which all who have any measure of the life of God in them enter.

He thought the doctrine of Christ's mediation, as usually preached to-day in the Christian pulpit, was becoming absolutely painful and repulsive to the intelligent and spiritual. According to such doctrines, God was angry or alienated, man hopelessly deprayed, and Christ came in as a mediator between enemies. He suffers the penalty of the law, just as a bondsman has a bond enforced—he is a substituted victim! The speaker interpreted the doctrine by saving that it was only by appropriating this sacrifice in some strange way that any one could be saved from everlasting wrath. Carried to its logical consequences, it was an awful dishonor to God, and a libel on man. It seemed to entangle the Godhead in a conflict of justice and mercy, and to throw an extremely unhealthy automated products more altaphiciam, superstition, and products for the Lord, and ourselves your servence.

stumbling-blocks than it ever removed. If the doctrine as preached was true, the Roman Cattolic Church was the only logical Church. The five points of Calvinism were well taken, and Caristianity was more Paganish than Paganism!

Just in proportion to a man's intelligence and spirituality, it was his experience that this doctrine slips its hold, and just in proportion to the ignorance of a community he found it held in its literal and logical coarseness. Even the Jew never held to such a theory of sacrifice as Christians sometimes claimed to find in the Old Testament. He thought the doctrine was borrowed from the metaphysics of Greece, and the cold legalisms of the Roman Empire. Instead of its being a reconclustion in any proper sense, or a doctrine of mercy, it showed the demand of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. If true, he could not see that God was, in any proper sense, merciful.

As the doctrine was preached, the practical fact stands out that man was a sinner, and God had sent His Son to save him. The speaker did not object to this, but believed from the depths of his heart that Christ lived and died to save sinners, but he would have that grand truth in its

not object to this, but believed from the depths of his heart that Christ lived and died to save sinners, but he would have that grand truth in its own simple, penetrating power, not lit up on one side with the flames of an endless torment, and on the other with a blundering and imperfect heavenly father. The Bible told of Jesus as the Savior, the mediator. It asked us to believe in Him, to obey his commands, and follow His examples, as the sure way of knowing our Heavenly Father and coming into communion with Him. Christ saved by an imparted righteoneness, not an imputed righteoneness—by taking away the sinful motive, not by receiving a penalty. He was the mediator, not by bearing our punishment, but by laying one hand on us to show us that we were walling to be helped. With the other he pointed us to the Heavenly Father, whom we had forsaken—showed us His forgiveness and love. If we could but look simply at ourselves as sinners, at God as our father, at Christ as our prother and savior, then for us Christ had not look and died in vanil. prother and savior, then for us Christ had not lived and died in vain! Would that we could weep away at one stroke all the schemes, preach the Savior and His Heavenly Father, man's sin and God's help, as the Gospel did!
What did the word "Mediator" mean? Evidently, one who became the medium of any bouefit. The relation of the family was one of the

nt. The relation of the tainity was one of the strongest illustrations of it. The home abounded in self-sacrifice. The Persian said that he who planted a field, or drained a marsh, or set a seat for the tired traveler, was by even those tokens on the side of Heaven, and against the powers of evil; and when our blessed Lord on that solemn night washed His disciples' feet, and gave them His command that they about tokens. gave them His command that they should follow His example, He stretched a line from His own great mediation to that of the numblest child of God.

We understood our Savior's work through the

We understood our Savior's work through the faint experience of help received, and the time when we have helped others. We understood it in its nature, but for its depth and height only here and there a soul of a man or woman felt. It truly. It was those who were touched with the woes of their fellow-men, who had learned to love and seek out the wretched to relieve them, the ignorant to instruct them, the poor to lift them into hope, and the simil to carry them the message of warning and love. Only those shared, in a measure, the sufferings of Christ, and with Him gave their lives a ransom for many! He that is greatest among you, let Him become your servant! There was their charter for saying, the Christian man or woman to-day was a sharer in the mediatorial kingdom. So, not with the Hebrew did they say that there was no mediation, nor with the other bethere was no mediation, nor with the other be-lievers that they set Christ apart and alone, hevers that they set Christ apart and alone, doing a strange and unintelligiole work, but they understood the greatest from the least, as with our age we measured the mountain's height by comparing it with the little house upon its side. He believed the wealth, the tenderness, the sublimity of our Savior's unreserved gift of Himself for love's sake, was in no way impaired when he found that it was the same in kind with the life that He presented us to, saying it was more blessed to give than to receive. Did Jesus live to reveal the Father, so far as the speaker had faith in God, he might live to reveal Him to others. Did Jesus come not for the righteous, but to lead sinners to repentance? So far as the life of God was in the speaker, love's law bade him do the same work. Did ignorance and evil poison the air to-day, and shut off the light of heaven? It was for congregation and preacher, as humble followers of Jesus, and therefore mediators, to labor and suffer, if need be, in this work. Did Jesus die an ignominious death because that, and that an ignominous death because that, and that only, was enough to break the battlements and touch the neart of a world? There was such a thing as being willing to die if need be; there was such a thing as working with a dying spirit, and that was what Scripture meant by heing haprized not other spirit of dash, and by being baptized into the spirit of death, and what Paul meant when he said he was willing to

what Faul meant when he said he was willing to be accused for his brethren's sake.

The speaker closed by stating that he knew the experimental value of such a doctrine of the mediatorial work. He had seen in his experience how His name had steadied the faitering will. helped the desponding heart, and cut the knowled, bewildered mind. He had seen what the thought of Jeeus was to the dying. He counted it a joy above every dream of power or earthly ambition that he was permitted to be a minister in Jesus' name.

FALSE PROPHETS.

ermon by the Rev. E. R. Ward, of St. John's Mission, Wauwatosa, Wis.

The following is an abstract of a sermon delivered by the Rev. E. R. Ward, in charge of St. John's Mission, at Wauwatosa, near Milwaukee. The subject of the discourse was "False Prophets,"—the Reverend gentleman taking for his text the 3d verse of the 13th chapter of the

Prophet Ezekiel: Nothing (said he) is more remarkable in Scripture than the denunciations of the "false prophets;" and the question naturally arises, who were these false prophets? Were they prophets of Jehovah, or prophets of Baai or some other false god? The speaker then went on to show there there were prophets of the terms. false god? The speaker then went on to show that they were prophets of the true God, but that they were prophets who did not do their duty. The Jewish ministry was supplied by the Schools of the Prophets,—places where young men studied under the best teachers of the day, and from time to time the Holy Ghost, "who spake by the prophets." chose for their members men like Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Isaish, to be specially inspired. And just as it is now, when all preachers do not do their duty, so then it was. Not every one who had been trained in these Schools of the Prophets remained faithful in the fulfillment of his duty. They had much to lead them astray. The Kings were wicked, the Princes lacking in principle, and the bulk of the people idolatrous. And, just in proportion as the true prophets denounced the wickedness of the law, would King and people strive, by every artifice in their power, to get wickedness of the law, would King and people strive, by every artifice in their power, to get some of the prophetical order on their side. We all remember in the history of Abab how he did not wish Micaiab, the son of Imlab to be called, lest he should denounce Zedelilab, the son of Chenadnah, and the other false prophets who said just whatever Ahab wanted them to, about going up to battle to Ramoth-Gilead.

The fact is, the true prophets were always on the upopular side, because they rebuked sin; while the false prophets were popular and honored, because they preached just what the people would like to hear. But, it may be asked,

while the false prophets were popular and honored, because they preached just what the people would like to hear. But, it may be asked, how were the people to tell which were the true, and which were the false prophets? Both were duly ordained ministers of God's word. Both had been properly authorized to preach. The answer is easy. They had God's Word and His Ordinance for Worship to guide them. They could test the prophets by seeing which of them kept nearest to the standards of Truth and Religion. As it was then, so it is now. People can test every preacher they hear. We, like the Jews, have a test to apply to all preachers. First, the Bible; and, secondly, the Institutions of the Church.—the Holy Eucharist. Baptism, and the Creeds. Whatever does not agree with these may be clever and ingenious, but it can't be true.

The Reverend gentlemanthem went on to speak of the false prophets of the present day, and warned his hearers against trusting in any man's private views or fancies. He stated that the man who introduced a novelty was generally one of more than ordinary shiftly; and urged upon his hearers the Golden Rule left by the Savior:

"By their fruits ye shall know them." When you see he said just the natural outgrowth of a man's teaching is infidelity and utter worthlessness, you may be sure he is a false prophet,—one who preaches out of his own heart,—one who has so long decleved his own heart that he preaches himself, his own views and fancies, and not Christ crucified. In other words, he has let his own intellect usurp the place God ought to occupy. He trusts to himself, not to God. And, since a man must have some compast to steer by', he takes the breath of popular favor for his compass, and veers about rudderless on the ocean of life."

After dilaring upon the danger of trusting to so-called popular preachers, who preach just whatever they think will please the people who sit under them, the Reverend gentleman concluded with the following beautiful words: "Bat, beloved, the man who strives to be a tr

BEECHER.

'I Even Wish that I Was Dead."

Sermon by the Pastor of Plymouth Church.

Bowen to Go Before the Grand Jury To-Day.

Moulton's Statement Abroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, New York, Oct. 11 .- The throng at Plym outh Church this morning was hardly less dense than last Sunday, the occasion of Mr. Beecher's first appearance after his vacation. But the people were more patient than at that time, and there was comparatively little crowding and elbowing for ingress. When it was announced that the house was filled, those who had got no further than the vestibule went home at once, leaving the streets clear. The ushers seemed, however, to have gained experience, for the church certainly appeared to be

perience, for the church certainly appeared to be MOBE CLOSELY PACKED.

The pastor spoke from the text, "There remaineth, therefore, a rest to the people of God." Hebrewsiv., 9. Mr. Beecher's remains may, without any stretch of the imagination, be construed as very significant. Whether or not what he said was so intended, it was quite as apt, and just about as conclusive an explanation of the observation in one of his famous letters, that "he even wished he were doad," as was his response to Theodore Thiton's first statement. The following is an extract from

The following is an extract from

THE SERMON

It is adorned with all the flowers of the prescher's impassioned rhetoric:

Every man must needs feel that, in this life, where main is being developed for a higher manhood, where sorrow strews the path along with him an walls toward joy,—in such a world as this you can nuderstand how all men should look unto another state of existence when these things shall have passed away. We shall start in our life in another world with a capital, with some experience.

Looking forward and hoping does not mean a mere spirit of disconted; it is not a spirit, of grambling; it is not a spirit of fretfulness; it is not charging the world with all manner of ill. That is by no means the spirit meant in our text. This is admirably expressed by that apostle of profound experience, Paul, where he says; "If our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." We desire not to get rid of, not to be dispossessed of the cares, the burdens, the ordinary trials, troubles, wearying, and sorrows.

These

the ordinary trials, troubles, wearying, and sorrows. These

WE MUST BE BEADT TO BEAR,

if there is good in them. Certainly it is not pining after indolence? There are many who speak of the rest that remainsth for the people of God, as if it were simply a cessation of activity. Now there are many tainings among us which we may be permitted to long to be rid of; and I can imagine persons in such straits that they might wish for death. I can imagine one lying bedridden. I can imagine one not always bedridden, yet moving with such a shadowy life that

HE CAN DO LITTLE

for others. Neither would I rebuke them in such a wish; and I can imagine persons undergoing such a drudgery of labor that they at last cry out for rest. I can imagine slaves lives, and the lives of boors and pessants so oppressed with want and taxation that it would be with them a legitimate desire to die. I can imagine parents who desire to be loseened from the overwhelming duties in the household. We long for that rest because it will be our own true birth. We long to know what this feeble manhood means. We are perpetually coming short. We conceive of the grand things which we are incompetent to reach to, and we get tired at last over these thousand questions which we cannot quite understand, and there they stand in the other life saying, "Come, come."

BUT WHERE IS THE WAY?

Who are they? The children that we carried in our

who are they stand in the other the saying, "Come, come,"

BUT WHERE IS THE WAY?

Who are they? The children that we carried in our arms, the companions that took counsel with us, fellow-laborers and workers with us, gone before, and realizing the blessedness of emancipation. Men without the animal, no more bodies of muscle, no more passions, no more sordidness, no more arrogance or pride. We long for our manhood, and they are calling out to us. We almost hear the movements of their sweet wings, and it is not unmanly where they have found themselves, and know as they are known. It is in existence so far beyond this life that, as compared with this, it is perfect.

WE LONG TO BE RID

beyond this life that, as compared with this, it is perfect.

WE LONG TO BE RID

of the clash within and the clash without; from all those experiences which, though beneficial, we yet at last feel that we have had enough of. Bondage, too, to the thousand customs which bind the good and the bad allike, which belong to society, because it belongs to all sorts. Now, in life, we are surrounded by a thousand things necessary to our race, necessary to our generation. No man

'CAN BEA MAN

who does not bear a great deal of sorrow on account of his fellows, on account of his race. The highest longing is that which cannot be experienced, which may be even not established in any definite form in ourselves, the longing to be with God. When I think of God I never long. The individual state is one which prevents the emotive state. But there are states of the affection in which the longing for God is as the weary hart pants for the water of the brook.

CROWER TO BEFORE THE CLOSE AND SUITS.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

WILL HOLD THE SUITS.

WILL HOLD THEIR

GRAND OPENING!

Henry C. Bowen to Go Before the

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, Oct. 11.—Henry C. Bowen and his two sons will go before the Grand Jury of Kings County to-morrow and give testimony to secure the indictment of Demas Barnes for publishing the indictment of Demas Barnes for publishing the interview with Smith, of Chicago, charging improper relations between the late afra. Bowen and Heary Ward Beecher. The same article reflected in an infamous way on Miss Proctor, and also upon the sons of Bowen. There were some hopes of compromising this case until the positive action of Miss Proctor and Beecher against Moulton for uttering the same story. Compromise was then Miss Proctor and Beecher against Moulton for uttering the same story. Compromise was then out of the question, as it would be charged that Bowen did not dare proceed. He will now have some difficulty in securing an indictment, as District-Attorney Winslow holds that the libel contained in Smith's repudiated statement is against dead women, and the publication is not prime facie evidence of malicious intent to

The Moulton Statement Stopped by the English Telegraph Authorities.

London (Sept. 28) Correspondence of the New York Her aid. On the arrival at Queenstown of every Ameri can steamer, the correspondents of the leading London papers are in the habit of transmitting by telegraph the summary of news contained in the New York papers. Last week one or two of the New York papers. Last week one or two of these correspondents wired Moulton's statement, which was duly distributed by the telegraph au-thorities. Subsequently, however, they judged that a good deal of the statement consisted of "objectionable matter," and other correspond-ence at Cork was stopped. The next morning the London papers were notified, in a lengthy document, that their correspondents had placed matter on the wires, as extracted from the American papers, relating to the the American papers, relating to the so-called Beecher-Filton case, which could not be transmitted to London, viewing that it must pass through the hands of a number of respectable female clerks. The Post-Office pointed to the provisions of the act of Parliament, and added that it had been but on very rare occasions when the authorities had made use of their prerogative, but that in the present instance they fest justified to exercise their rights and inhibit the transmission per wire of the report referred to. Before, however, the inhibition was promulgated, several journals had received their messages. Hence the telegraph department was only partly successful in exercising their rights of censorship over the press. A pertion of the reports were printed in the Times, Standard, and Daily News, who exercised their own judgment what to publish or what to suppress. But in these cases, I understand, the Cork correspondents were notified not to repeat the offense, and they in due course apologized for not having expunged from their reports the so-called "objectionable matter." Our authorities have evidently forgotten the Mordaunt divorce trial and the nature of the matter published after each day's proceedings. the American papers, relating to the so-called Beecher-Tilton case, which could not

CASUALTIES.

Accidentally Shot Blimself.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pridume. CROWN POINT, Ind., Oct. 11.—John Bailey, carpenter of this place, accidentally shot him-self dead yesterday afternoon while out shooting at Camp Milligan. His body was brought hor

A Boy Drowned. Evansville, Ind., Oct. 11.—A lad named Eugene Webster, whilst returning from the fair at Rome, was drowned about 4 miles above Clevesport, Ky., in attempting to cross the river with four or five companions in a skiff.

Special Dispatch to The Chrongo Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE Citt, Ind., Oct. 10.—John Keples,

President of the First National Bank of Cam bridge City, was out riding Saturday when the team became frightened, upset the carriage, and injured Mr. Kepler seriously, if not fatally.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.

BUCK CREEK, Ind., Oct. 11.—A section man. named Michael McCarthy, while attempting to board a freight train on the Wabash Road las night, fell under the train and had his head cu

MORTUARY.

Funeral of Mark Smith, the Actor. New York, Oct. 11.—The funeral services over the remains of Mark Smith, the actor, were heli this afternoon at "The Little Church 'Roune the Corner." The church was thronged. Dr Haughton read the funeral services of the Probestant Episcopal Church. The pall-bearers included John Fisher, Lester Wallack, Whitelaw Reid, A. Oakey Hall, Henry Sed'ev, H. D. J'almer, Douglas Taylor, and William Winter. The remains were taken to Greenwood.

SILKS. &c.

Having for Our Object

The immediate reduction of Our Large and Elegant

Stock of SILKS!

We shall offer for sale this week the following

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!

Among many other goods in this Department which we have determined to

SACRIFICE.

Heavy Blk. Gros Grains, all silk, reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 yd.

Rich Blk. Gros Grains, reduced from \$1.65 to \$1.25.

Handsome Lyons Blk. Gros Grains, reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.40.

Elegant Heavy Lyons Blk. Gros Grains \$1.75, would be chean at \$2.25.

Rich Satin Finish Gros Grains \$2.00, cannot be bought elsewhere under \$2.50.

Richest Blk. Lyons Gros Grains, \$2.25, \$2.50, and \$2.75, reduced from \$2.75, \$3.00, and \$3.50.

FANCY SILKS.

Dk. Stripe Dress Silks reduced from \$1.00 to 75 cts.

Blk. Ground Col'd Stripe Silks reduced from \$1.25 to 85 cts.

Blk. Ground White Stripe Silks reduced from \$1.25 to 85 cts.

Blk. Ground White Stripe Silks reduced from \$1.40 to \$1.00.

Line of Plain Col'd Dress Silks, worth \$1.50, for \$1.00.

24-inch Lyons Col'd Gros Grains for \$1.50, formerly \$2.50.

Rich Col'd Gros Grains, all the latest choice shades, \$1.75, greatly reduced.

Choicest shades in Cheney's Col'd American Gros Grains.

Very choice and rich wide Lyons Gros Grains, elegant shades, \$2.50, formerly \$3.

Bargains in Blk. Trimming and Closk Velvets.

Choicest shades Col'd Trimming and Millis. vets.
Choicest shades Col'd Trimming and Millinery Velvets.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

Cloaks Suits,

ON TUESDAY, Oct. 13.

They will exhibit New Costumes manufactured for themselves by Parisian ARTISTES DES MODES, with a large variety of new designs in Cloaks from BERLIN and NEW

YORK. We have secured the services of first-class Cutters and Fitters well known to Chicago Ladies, and will hereafter be prepared to make elegant CLOAKS and SUITS to order at short notice and in first-class

VELVET CLOAKS a specialty. GENERAL NOTICES.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS

The Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Chicago, in the interests of the Laboring Classes and its Building Loan Department, will pay a reward of One Thousand Dollars for the best plan, with specifications, of a fire-proof, or an ap-proximately fire-proof, Cottage of five rooms. A circular containing full information can be obtained by addressing a note to the M., F. and M. Savings Bank, No. 75 South Clarkst., Chicago.

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

CAUTION.

To All Parties About to Purchase Licenses for

the Manufacture of Butter From Beef Snet.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Take notice that the UNITED STATES DAIRY COMPANY is the sole owner of the right to manufacture SITTES and OLEOMARGARINE with their overal products, under letvers patent, issued by the United States. And they needly forbid all parties MANUFACTURING or SELLING artinical butter or products covered by used. Communications must be addressed to the Company, Round M. 11 Broadway, MANUFACTURING COMPANY, RENEW MANUFACTURING COMP

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

The feeling in financial circles has been quiet cut strong during the week. The clearings of the banks have shown a very gratifying increase over the average of September, and confirm the statements, made by wholesale and retail dealers, of an improvement in business.

The apprehensions which have disturbed Eastern trade-circles have not been felt here. There

ave been but one or two failures in Chicago, and those not of importance enough to excite in New York was largely due to the efforts of unscruptions operators on the Stock Exchange, and of sensational newspapers. No doubt many parties who were broken by panic, but have since managed to p above the surface, will sink, one by one; but, for anything worse, there is absolutely no cause. The position of affairs is relatively as much better at present in Chicago than in Now York as during the panic. A few real-estate ators are heavily involved, some speculaspeculators are heavily involved, some to grief, tors on the Board of Trade have come to grief, out the business of the city generally is on the firm foundation of the products of the North-

During the week the demand for money has During the week the demand for money has been good, particularly from general trade sources, the Board of Trade demand being light. The rate of discount to regular customers remains at 10 per cent. Borrpwers for special purposes can get accommodation a. rates 2 or 3 per cent less. Real-estate loans are 3@10 per cent. Money on the streets 8@18 per cent.

Now York exchange closed at par to 25c discount for \$1,000, between banks.

The clearings for the week were \$24,333,982.23, and the balances \$2,069,154.85. The corresponding figures for last year were \$10,719,293,86 and

e balances \$2,069,154.65. The correspond-ures for last year were \$10,719,293,86 and 670.42. The effects of the panic are seen figures for 1873. The clearings for Saturday mall, \$2,801,904.42, on account of the par-

were small, \$2.801,904.42, on account of the partial suspension of business on Friday.

Liability of banks for special deposits.

An important werder as to the liability of banks for special deposits has just been decided in the Greenit Court of Maryland. The case was one in which \$29,000 of valuables left with a bank on special deposits as collateral security were stolen by bank burglars. The depositor at the time of the burglary owed the bank nothing. When a demand was made for the bonds, or where value, the bank refused to pay, on the ground that they were merely kept in the safe at the risk of the owners. A suit was brought in the Superior Court for the value of the bonds. Two questions were argued, namely: Were the bonds held by the bank as collateral security, or were they at the time of the robbery merely adeposit at the risk of the owner? If no other obligation rested on the bank than to use reasonable diligence in gnarding the special deposit, does the manner in which they were kept raise such a presumption of negligence as to make the bank hable? This last proposition involved. the bank hable? This last proposition involved a most exhaustive inquiry mto the mode of constructing vaults, the degree of caution that should be exercised in the employment of a night watchman, the compensation that should be pain to a watchman in order to relieve him of the necessity of engaging in other employment during the day, and many incidental matters. The jury failing to agree, the record was sent to the Circuit Court, when, on trial, the jury brought in a verdict for \$29,177.83, for plaintiff—he full amount claimed.

THE INFLATIONISTS AND THE NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION IN MISSOURI.

Comptroller Knox shows in a letter to Senator Schurz that, although Missouri is entitled by law to more than double its present circulation, and has free permission to increase it, it has been diminished by more than a million and a half since the passage of the last Currency act. Several new banks have been authorized in that State, but none of them have completed their organization. No bonds have been deposited, and there is no immediate likelihood that any new circulation will be taken out. On the contrary, three of the St. Louis banks have deposited legal-tender notes and withdrawn bonds to the amount of \$1,599,600, proving that in the estimation of Western bankers the Western Congressmen raised a mistaken cry. Comptroller Knox states that the quota of bank circulation sportioned to Missouri is \$15,459,409, of which \$9,298,821 remains untaken, although it can be had at any time by complying with the

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS. The following quotations, furnished by A. O. sughter, give the bids and asking prices of cal securities and bonds: cago City 7 per cent bonds. 99 & int. 100 & int. loan, loan entry per cent water spanies of the span

The market for locals is very dull, except for county and city bonds and city certificates.

BONDS AND GOLD.

Preston, Kean & Co. quote: United States 6s of '81
United States 5-20s of '02
United States 5-20s of '04
United States 5-20s of '64
United States 5-20s of '65
5-20s of '65-Jan. and July
5-20s of '68-Jan. and Ju Gold exchange. 109%

Bitarling 109%

Cable transfers.

Chicago City 7a.

Cook County 7s.

Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds.

West Chicago park-bonds.

H. J. Christoph & Co., Bankers,

Clark street, quote gold: 488 1490

75 South

New York, Oct. 10.—Money closed at 2@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange closed dull at 434@484½ for damers' sixty days' sterling, and 487½ and

Foreign exchange closed dull at 484@4844 for bankers' sixty days' sterling, and 487% and 487% for demand.

Gold opened and closed at 110%, with some sales in the interim at 110. The rates paid for borrowing were 1, 2, and 1½ per cent. Loans were also made flat, and at 1 per cent for carrying. Clearings, \$28,000,000. The Assistant-Treasurer has disbursed during the week \$277,000, and received for customs \$23,330. \$290.000, and received for customs \$23,330. \$290.000, and received for customs \$23,330. \$290.000, Merchandise, \$4,460,000. Governments closed dull. Batab bonds quiet. Stocks opened weak and unsettled, and remained fiftil throughout the greater part of the day. Towards the close prices at a first part of the

Pittsburg &Ft. Wayne 87% | Union Pacific stock. 35% | Northwestern 194 | St. Paul. 1987 | Union Pacific bonds. 88% | Central Pacific bonds 91% | Rock Island. 98% | B., Hartford & Erie. 1% | St. Paul. 1987 | Del., Lack. & W. 106% | St. Paul. 1987 | Del., Lack. & W. 106% | St. Paul. 1987 | Del., Lack. & W. 106% | Del.,

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10. The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in Chi-cago during the past twenty-four hours, and for

Grass seed, hs. 36,335 29,385 162, Fax seed, hs. 36,335 29,385 162, Fax seed, hs. 447,385 134,700 145,2 Fax seed, hs. 447,385 134,700 145,2 Exoum-corn, hs. 64,000 14,00, Durdedmeats, hs. 172,420 43,930 915,7 Fork, bris. 203,000 7,340 169,34 Tailow, hs. 10,500 1,320 Dress'd hogs, No. 10,000 1,320, Live hogs, No. 8,879 9,227 Live hogs, No. 8,879 9,227 Live hogs, No. 1,513 1,725 Hides, hs. 149,005 44,830 1,37 Hides, hs. 149,005 44,830 554,69 Wool, hs. 164,005 130,460 Mool, hs. 130,460 130,460 Potatoes, bu 3,287 130,460 Potatoes, bu 3,287 130,460 Shingles, No. 80,000 1,429,000 1,209,900 Shingles, No. 80,000 1,429,000 1,209,900 1,200,0	SHIPMENTS.	
Wheat, bu 174,876 93,890 187, Corn, bu 141,649 13,870 123,7 Oats, bu 47,1390 41,870 123,7 Oats, bu 47,1390 41,870 123,7 Oats, bu 47,1390 41,870 13,79	. 1873,	
Wheat, bu 174,876 93,890 187, Corn, bu 141,649 13,870 123,7 Oats, bu 47,1390 44,870 123,7 Oats, bu 47,1390 44,891 123,7 Oats, bu 47,1390 44,891 123,7 Oats, bu 2,7390 3,769 18,870 123,7 Oats, bu 2,7390 123,7 Oats, bu 2,7390 123,7 Oats, bu 2,7390 14,090 12,7390 14,090 12,7390 14,090 12,7390 14,090 12,7390 14,090 12,7390 14,090 12,7390 14,090 12,7390 14,090 12,7390 14,090 12,7390 14,090 12,000 12,000	2001 0 100	
Corn. bu		
Oate, bu. 47,1300 47,300 41,8 Fye, bu. 2,730 36,805 9,5 Grass seed, hs. 36,535 29,855 16,2 Fiax seed, lbs. 36,535 29,855 16,2 Fiax seed, lbs. 447,335 134,700 145,2 Fiax seed, lbs. 64,000 14,000 02,7 Basef, bris. 350 01,300 11,300 12,100 Curedmeats, fbs. 12,420 43,930 91,7 Flacel, bris. 200,000 7,340 180,34 Flacel, bris. 10,500 11,203 Butter, lbs. 10,500 11,203 Butter, lbs. 179,746 91,040 200,37 Dress'dhogs, No 8,39 9,227 10,25 Cattle, No 2,033 2,389 1,37 Hides, fbs. 149,055 34,430 656,69 Highwines, bris. 449,055 34,430 656,69 Wool, lbs. 149,055 34,430 656,69 Wool, lbs. 15,131 1,735 64,630 77,433 130,465 Lumber, m ft. 2803,809 329,93,300 Shingles, No 8,000 1,429,000 3,993,300 Shingles, No 80,000 1,429,000 1,209,000 1,200,000 1,		
Archive Arch		
Barley, ba. 21,160 36,805 16,2		
Grass seed, hs. 36,535 29,835 16,2 Flax seed, hs. 447,365 134,700 145,2 Broom-corn, hs. 64,000 14,000 62,7 Guredmeats, hs. 172,420 43,990 915,7 Spork, bris. 266,000 7,849 10,39 Lard, hs. 206,000 11,263 Butter, hs. 10,590 11,263 Butter, hs. 179,746 91,040 Live hogs, No 2,839 9,227 Live hogs, No 2,033 3,839 1,37 Live hogs, No 1,513 1,795 Hides, hs. 149,065 84,848 654,69 High wines, bris. 213 Hides, hs. 149,065 84,848 654,69 High wines, bris. 213 Hodes, hs. 46,600 77,498 130,460 Potatoes, bu 5,287 3,455 130,460 Shingles, No 80,000 4,290,000 3,993,200 Shingles, No 80,000 4,290,000 1,210,900 Shingles, No 80,000 4,290,000 Shingles, No 80,000 Shingles	00 336	
First seed, ibs		
Broom-corn,lbs		
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Pork, bris. 203,000 7,340 169,34 Tailow, hs. 10,500 11,203 179,746 91,040 200,37 Láve hogs, No. 2,033 3,839 1,37 Láve hogs, No. 2,033 3,839 1,37 Hides, hs. 149,065 84,430 654,69 Wool, hs. 64,630 77,438 165,69 Wool 18. 64,630 77,438 130,465 Lumber, m ft. 2,803,509 4,249,009 3,903,200 Shingles, No. 80,000 1,420,000 12,10,000 1,210,000 1		
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Tailow, hs. 10,506 11,203 200,37 1 1,203 Butter, hs. 179,746 91,040 200,37 1 1,203 Press'd hogs, No. 8,879 9,227 10,25 Cattie, No. 2,033 3,839 1,37 1,757 Hrides, ms. 149,065 84,483 654,689 High wines, bris. 243 448 654,689 1,35 1,35 1,35 1,35 1,35 1,35 1,35 1,35		
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Lath No 80,000 1,490,000 1,210,000	2,512,000	
	1 005 000	
Salt. bela 20,000 325,000 210,000	14,300,000	
Salt, bris		
Also, the following, without comparison	2,143	
Poultry, hs Received.	Shipped.	

29,472 2,713 reen apples, bris.

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 2,413 bu wheat, 823 bu corn, 2,500 bu oats, 1,824 bu rye, 3,902 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store during the 48 hours ending with 10 o'clock this morning: 40 cars No. 1 wheat; 687 cars and 5.679 bu No. 2 do; 197 cars No. 3 do; 38 cars rejected do; 3 cars no grade (985 wheat); 84 cars and 5,300 bu high mixed corn; 248 cars and 46,300 bu No. 2 do; 15 cars rejected do; 24 cars no grade (371 corn); 10 cars white oats; 87 cars and 17,700 bn No. 2 do; 18 cars rejected do; 2 cars no grade (117 oats); 7 cars and 1,000 bu No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 1 barley; 50 cars No. 2do; 21 esrs No. 3 do; 8 ears rejected do (80 barley). Total (1,540 cars), 650,000 bu. Inspected ont: 853,023 bu wheat; 326.171 bu corn; 174,-032 bu oats; 334 bu rye; 30,919 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during

REC	EIPTS.		
	Oct. 10.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 11.
Flore bala	1874.	1874.	1873.
Flour, bris	44,000	88,290	35,615
Wheat, bu	1,180.956	1,177,830	
Corn, bu	613,704	950,868	
Oats, bu	325,129	379,952	
Bye, bu. Barley, bu	21,664	30,333	
Ave hore No	107,320	143,342	186,791
ave hogs, No	53,516	75,860	71,100
Cattle, No	19,009	18,649	16,351
Tome belo SHIPN	TENTS.	000	20,001
Flour, bris	32,397	22,897	35,945
	1,219,659	556,278	1,264,035
orn, bu	795,315		1,625,962
lats, bu	898,364	197,761	447,529
	5,531	2,560	58,401
ariey, bu	108,426	80,497	287,890
attle No	46,530	44,241	48,826
attle, No	9,261	8,355	7,236

reek include 17,965 bris flour, 798,000 bu wheat and 258,000 bu corn. The death of Alanson Wallingford wa announced on Change to-day, and appropriate resolutions adopted in regard to his memory.

The largest cargo of oats that ever left this city was loaded to day—110,000 bu—on the James Davidson, by W. T. Baker & Co., for Buffalo. We are requested to say that most of the mixing of grain referred to in The TRIBUNE of this morning is done in Buffalo, not in Chicago.

The leading produce markets were quite tame The reading produce markets were quite tame to-day, and most of them had a tinge of weak-ness, though without a serious decline. The shipping movement was slow, except in wheat, and the receipts were heavy. The grain posting this morning on the inspection record was the work of two days, but the receivers were not at work yesterday, and there was, therefore, more grain on the market to-day than usual, with less demand for it. This was the principal feature

of the session. Dry goods were in good local and interior demand, and were steady in price. Local retailers have been doing an active business recently, and have been doing an active business recently, and their purchases alone made a very respectable segregate. There was fair activity in most degratements of the grocery market, and, and the partments of the grocery market, and, and the heats are from ince, in which a %c decline is noted, there were no symptoms of weakness. Candles are held a %c higher, owing to the enhanced cost of manufacture. Soaps also are advancing. Spices are firm and in increasing demand. Coffees, sugars, teas, and other lines were detailly held at former quotations. The situation of the dried from images, teas, and other lines were detailly held at former quotations. The situation of the better, the demand continning light, with price unsettled and declining. The changes noted to dried from irappear in raising, and a %c reduction in raspber line in raising, and a %c reduction in raspber l their purchases alone made a very respectable

New York, Oct. 10.—Money closed at 268

Fereign exchange closed dull at 43464541/cities and the series sixt vary extering, and 4873/c and 3674 and

\$11.50; do. seller January and February, \$11.60@11.63½; do. seller February, \$11.75; summer lard, 13½@13½c. Sweet-pickied hams, 12½@13c for 16@15 ib average, fresh cured; dry-salted meats, loose, at \$605½c for short ribs, cash and seller October; 13@13½c for short ribs, cash and seller October; these prices; summer long clears, 11½c; do short ribs, cash and seller October; these prices; summer long clears, 11½c; do short ribs, 11½c; do short lands, 11c; do short ribs, 11½c; do clumber-lands, 11c; do short ribs, 11½c; do clumber-lands, 11c; do short los, 15@16c. Meas beef, \$9.50; extra meas do, \$10.50; beef hams, \$21.50@22.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c; grease nominal at 6@9c. Sales were reported of 195 brls meas pork (new) at \$21.50; 16.000 brls do oid), cash and seller the month, at \$21.00; 1,000 brls do seller the year, at \$17.70; 250 brls do at \$17.67½; 500 brls do at \$17.67½; 500 brls do seller the year, at \$17.70; 250 brls do at \$17.67½; 500 brls do seller January at \$18.00; 500 tcs lard seller January and February, at \$18.00; 500 tcs lard seller January and February, at \$18.00; 500 tcs lard seller January and February, at \$18.00; 500 tcs lard seller January and February at \$18.00; 500 tcs lard seller January and February at \$18.00; 500 tcs lard seller January and February at \$18.00; 500 tcs lard seller January and February at \$18.00; 500 tcs lard seller January and February at \$18.00; 500 tcs lard seller January and February at \$18.00; 500 tcs lard seller January and February at \$18.00; 500 tcs lard seller January and February at \$18.00; 500 tcs lard seller January and February at \$18.00; 500 tcs lard seller January and February at \$18.00; 500 tcs lard seller January and February at \$18.00; 500 tcs lard seller January and \$100.500 tcs lard seller January an

February, at \$11.60.

The Daily Commercial Report gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending Oct. 8, 1874, and since Nov. 1, 1873, together with comparisons. Pork, Lard, Hams, Should's, Middles, bris. tes. tes. Ibs. Ibs.

*Includes all cut moats, except shoulders and S. P. hams.

1In addition there were on Thursday last nearly 3,000 bris loading on propellers, not yet reported.

Flour was quiet, the value of sales being slightly less than on Thursday, and the market was tame, with a tinge of weakness, in sympathy with the easier feeling in wheat, and the fact that the New York flour market is very low. Bran was in good supply, and steady. Sales were reported of 100 bris white winter extras (Magnoha) at \$7.25; 300 bris do on private terms; 50 bris spring extras at \$5.15; 50 bris do at \$4.623/2; 350 bris do en private terms; 100 bris superfine at \$3.86; 40 bris buckwhoat, new (Jackman's) at \$8.50; 40 bris do. old, at \$6.50; 75 bris rye on private terms. Total, 1,705 bris. Also 30 tons bran at \$17.00 (in sacks) on track; 20 tons do at \$16.50, on track; 10 tons middlings at \$23.00, free on board. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Esif to good winters. \$5.50 @ 6.25 Choice do. 6.50 @ 7.25

Good choice spring superfines ... 3.50 (6 4.50)
Common do... 3.00 (6 3.50)
Bye flour... 5.25 (6 5.52 (6 5.60)
Bye flour... 16.50 (617.00)
Wheat was \$\frac{1}{2}\$ clower, but very steady at the decline till near the close, with a fair shipping demand early, which was satisfied by about noon. Liverpool and New York were both dull. In the option department one operator seemed to be enceavoring to bull the market, and the other buving was done by the short interest, several of whom filled in quietly, but to a considerable extent. The shipping purchases were said to be made chiefly for the supply of interior points. Orders to ship to Europe are very scarce, agents saying that their principals can buy more cheaply in New York than here. Hence, a heavy feeling, especially as there are indications that receipts will at least keep up to their present volume, and the closing of navigation will soon increase the cost of shipping to the seaboard. The prospect for wheat this winter is decidedly a "blue one," and there is apparently no help for it, as the European buyers are masters of the situation, and it is difficult to obtain more money for the wheat from home consumers than can be obtained for export, so long as there is a bushel left on sale for the latter purpose. Seller the month opened at 90%, advanced to 91%c, and declined to 91%c at the close, when cash No. 2 spring was salable at 90%c. Seller November sold at 90% 901.4c, and seller the year at 90%90%c. Cash No. 1 spring closed at 97c; No. 3 do at 86c, closing at the inside. Seller December sold at 90% 90.2 do, advanced to 91%c, and seller the month opened at 90%c. Seller November sold at 90% 90.2 do at 90.00 bu No. 2 spring at 67c; 5,200 bu do at 88c; 400 bu rejected spring at 82c; 800 bu do at 88c; 400 bu rejected spring at 67c; 5,200 bu do at 88c; 400 bu rejected spring at 67c; 5,200 bu do at 88c; 400 bu rejected spring at 67c; 5,200 bu do at 81c; 4,600 bu No. 2 do at 94c; 3,200 bu do at 93%c. Total, 224,200 bu.

Corn was moderately active in cash lots, and

The New York Bulletin has the following:

and the second second

Week ending t. 55, 757 4, 384 545 515, 690 2, 948, 570 Same week 1673. 1, 543 3, 171 515, 575 4, 384 151, 575 515, 690 2, 948, 570 516, 690 2, 948, 570 516, 690 167, 575 516, Includes all cut meats, except shoulders and S. P.

No. 2 (special location) at 84½c, and 3,600 bu do at 84c.

Barley was more active, but a little more irregular than usual, the jumps on prices being free uent, though not very severe. The receipts were fair. Cash lots in special locations were in specified houses, and sample lots were unusually active. Seller the month opened at \$1.07.

at \$1.02½@1.05½. Seller November sold clash No. 2 ciosed at \$1.062½. Seller November sold cash No. 2 ciosed at \$1.062½. Seller November sold clash No. 2 ciosed at \$1.062½. Seller November sold clash No. 2 ciosed at \$1.062½. Seller November sold clash No. 2 ciosed at \$1.062½. Seller November sold clash No. 2 ciosed at \$1.062½. Seller November sold clash No. 2 ciosed at \$1.062½. Seller November sold clash No. 2 ciosed at \$1.062½. Seller November sold clash No. 2 ciosed at \$1.062½. Seller November sold at \$1.082½. Seller November sold clash No. 2 ciosed at \$1.062½. Seller November sold clash No. 2 ciosed at \$1.

The New York Bulletin has the following:

Mess oork options in the West for next season's deliveries are about \$5.06 higher than for last year.

Funce bacon is held about \$6 higher than Germany bids; January lard 1c higher than English shippers will bid. At present rates, therefore, it is evident little export trade can been until foreign markets are compelled to buy, and then only a hand-to-mouth trade, Speculators are also holding off, as noted above, awaiting further developments and doing less than for the last two months.

There would appear from present indications that the season will open with a cautious feeling and light trade all around, unless the packers take hold of the whole crop, as they sid last year, and carry it. But this is not likely from the advanced cost of \$1.25631.50 on the hog. As we have noted lately, better weight and faster hogs have been coming into the Worlern markets.

City harness ... City upper, No. 1, 19 ft.

to an extent to produce a decline and enable packers to throw out poor hogs for the first time this summer.

THE WHEAT MOVEMENT.

The New York Tribune says: Rough upper, damaged.

Buffalo slaughter sole.

B. A." sole.

OAK.

The New York Tribune says:

The policy of the Western wheat-growers in holding back their crop for higher prices, however advantageous it may possibly prove some one or two years hence for them, is certainly a very unfortunate one for the immediate general prosperity of the country. The steadily decliming order of wheat at London and Liverpool, together with the small shipments from here, evidences that this only foreign market is slipping away from us and being supplied from other sources—not unlikely by the same nations which were last year its competitors in the buying from us.

There are in store at New York at this time some 1,800,000 bu ver wheat, against only 160,000 bu one year ago; and, if shipments do not soon increase, there is a probability that by the close of navigation New York will hold the extraordinary stock of over 3,000,000 bu, against the average of less than 1,500,000 bu, against the average of less than 1,500,000 bu.

This state of affairs does not indicate any permanent improvement in the price of wheat for the balance of this season, but rather tends toward even lower prices for such as will find its way to market at any price; this, in turn, will only tighten the grip of the "holding-on class." So that depression and prostration of all the interests depending on and connected with the wheat-growing section may as well be accepted as the rule for another twelve menths. It is certainly a pleasant thing to be assured of cheap bread; but is not the 10-cent loaf cheaper to the man earning 21 a day than is the 5-cent one to a man seeking in vain for employment? Had this crop of wheat been promptly marketed until Great Britian would take no more, it would have infused new life into all the industries and the december, and have contributed towards the liquidation of our foreign delt; as it's, except for our own needs, the whole crop might as well have been grasshoppered, so far as it is of any benefit to the

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon and easier, selling at 90½600%c, and closing at 90½6 seller the month, and 90@90½6 seller November. Corn declined ½6, but subsequently recovered, closing at 78c seller the month. Oats were easier, closing at 40%c seller October, and 43c seller for November.

CRICAGO DAILY MARKET.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at \$2,02\text{Set}\$2.63.

BUTTER—A steady, good demand is noted for this staple, and the market maintains the firm tone intely charactering it. Between shippers and local conditions the market maintains the firm tone intely charactering it. Between shippers and local conditions the supply can be increased to the extent that prices will suffer very materially. Among to-day's sales we note 1,000 inkins at 250 to be shipped to Liverpool direct. Following are the quotations: Choice to fancy yellow, 31cc 35c; inclinant to good grades, 25c 23c; inferior to common, 20(24c.

BAGGING—There is little change to note in the position of this market. Nothing more then moderate activity characterizes the demand, and the lately revised quotations are no more than sustained. Followis the first: Shart, \$6c; Lewiston, 32c; Otter Creek, 31c; burian bags, 4 and 5 bu, 156,18c; gunnies, single, 166,17c; do double, 26c,37c; woot-sacks, 55c,55c.

BROOM CORN—The situation is a peculiar one, Eastern manufacturers having run out of stock have entered the market only to find the bulk of the crop in the hands of local dealers who are thus enabled almost to dictate terms. The stock of old corn is nearly, if not quite, exhausted, while the crop of new is light; two facts which seldom occur at the same time, for hereofore Chicago at least has usually had a large supply of old corn on hand to make up what ever deficiency there may have been in the new crop. Eastern parties are buying, but probably not so liberally as they would have done if saliers had not suddenly raised their prices \$10,00(30).00 per ton. Following are the revised quotations: Extra hurl, 10c; No. 1 hurl, 30(10/c); brush (that will work itself in choice hurl broom), 8(39c; good do, 7(37/c); choice stalk braid, \$8(20)%c; inferior brush, 6%(67c; crooked, 3%(66)c.

CHEERSE—Is in fair request and is held firmly at the sudvance noted early in the week. We continue to

%@6%c. CHEESE—Is in fair request and is held firmly at 3%,@6%c.
CHEESE—Is in fair request and is held firmly at the advance noted early in the week. We continue to quote: New York factory, 14%,@16c; Western do, L.@14%c; low grades, 9%,@12c.
COAL—Quiet is still prevalent in the coal market. Obsaumers show little inclination to order in advance of current requirements, preferring to take the chances of a rise later in the season. The following quotationg are firmly held; Ledish, \$10.000 inclina canuel,\$8.00: Frie and Walnut Hill, 75.00; Lickawanna, other sizes, \$2.00: Pennsylvania canuel, \$3.00: Indiana canuel,\$8.00: Frocks, \$3.50: Held, \$1.50: Held, \$1.50: Held, \$1.50: Hold, \$

EUGS—Were in fair request and firm at 18@20e. FISH—The general demand was active—more than usually so for the season—and the market occupies a very firm position. The tendency of prices is myward. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, N-bri, 8.15@5.25; No. 2 do, \$5.30e@5.15; No. 1 trout, \$4.50e@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, N-bri, \$10.50e.10.75; No. 1 bay, \$3.50e@8.75; No. 2 mackerel, No. 2 mackerel, No. 1 shore knas, \$2.00e@2.20; bank codfish, \$5.75e@5.00; George's codfish, \$5.20e.6.50; Labrador herring, round, bri, \$7.50e.8.00; do, \$-bri, \$4.00e.4.25; Columbia River salmon, \$3.75e.0.00; do, \$5.75e.0.00; coeras round, bri, \$7.50e.8.00; do, \$5.75e.8.00; do, \$5.75e.8.00

\$9.50.
FRUITS AND NUTS-Raisins are again quoted low-FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins are again quoted lower, in sympathy with the Eastern market, where the supply is literal and increasing. A reduction in raspberries and blackberries is also moted, and, in fact, the general market is devoid of strength. Following are the quotations: Forknow—Dates, 9%@Hos; figs. drums, 14 @Hos; Torkish prame, 12@H2/3c; raisins, layers, new, \$3.30@3.55; do, old, \$3.00@3.65; raisins, loose Muscatel, old, \$3.75@3.85; raisins, loose Muscatel, old, \$3.75@3.85; raisins, Valencia, 18@H3/5c; Zante currants, 167%c; circno, 35@38c; lamon peel, 18@20c. Domestic—Michigan apples, new, \$20.85/c; fancy North Carolina sliced, 111/6/12c; new Indiana, Illinois, and Southern, 54@6c; peaches, halves, \$60.50 c; do mixed, \$60.77%c; blackberries, new, 11@11/8c; rasbberries, new, 37@38c; pitted cherries, 30.634c.

er do miked, 64,67%c; blackberries, new, 181,62 f; blackberries, new, 37638c; pitted cherries, 326,34c; raspberries, new, 37638c; pitted cherries, 326,34c; new, 18,618c; almonds, Terragona, 23 g; 24c; Naples walnus, 18,618c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 18,95c; Brazils, 10,611%c; pecans, Texas, 10 g; 11,95c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12,613c; do account quality, 72,10c; Tennessee peanuts, 86,90c; African peanuts, 66,7c.
GROCERIES—I'mde was fair—nothing more. Prices remain firm for most lines. The only apparent weak ness was in rice, that staple declining \$4c. Decided firmness will characterizes the sugar and confee markets, and spices, soaps, and candles are also strong, Scaps are tending higher. Allen, Keith & Co. 5 True Bine is ow held at 64,665c. Stearine candles have been advanced \$4c. We revise our quotations as follows:

been advanced %c. We revise our quotations as follows:

Br-Carn. Soda—7@71%c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 35@35c; O. G. Java, 32%@33%c; Java, No. 2, 23%@33%c; choice plantation Ceylon, 24@24%c; farcy Rio, 24@24%c; choice do, 23%c; 23%c; good do, 21%@26; common do, 20%@20%c; good do, 21%@20; common do, 20%@20%c; good do, 21%@20; common do, 20%@20%c; good do, 18%@49c; common do, 20%@20%c; good do, 18%@49c; common do, 20%@20%c; Gosta Rica fancy, 23@24c; do prime, 23@23%c; Maracaibo, 22%@24k; 23@24c; do prime, 23@23%c; Maracaibo, 22%@24k; 8tearine, full weight, 15@16%c; do, short weight, 14@14%c. Rick—Patin, 1%@47%c; Rangoon, 6%@7c; Carolina, 8@8/c; Louisiana, 7@7%c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12%c12%c; crushed and powdered, 12@12%c; granulated, 12@12%c; Astandard, 11%c; do No. 2, 11%c; g. 11%c; extra C, 11%c; common do, 8%@9c; choice molasses, choice, 80% good sugar-house sirun, 65@70c; extra do, 75@80c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 88@9c; common molasses, choice, 80@82c; common molasses, 33 @42c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@9%c.

Rico molasses, choice, 60億65c; common molasses, 38 億42c. SALERATUS—Common to best, 8億9%c. SALERATUS—Common to best, 8億9%c. SALERATUS—Common to best, 8億9%c. cia, 33億35c; pepper, 27億35c; nutmegs, No. 1, \$1.45億 1.50; ginger, African, 25位23c; do Calcutta, 18億29c. SOAPS—German mottled, 6%億6%c; Golden West, 4%億5c; White Rose, 6%億6%c; Savon Imperial, 6%億6%c; white Russian, 6%6%c; Champaign, 6@6%c; True Blue, 6%億6%c STARCH-Silver gloss, 9%@10c; common, 8@10c;

spprehensions of any further chrinkage in values. In carpetings a very satisfactory business is doing. Both local and interfor buyers are ordering liberally, and prices are steadily maintained.

Concerning the woolen-goods market, the New York Sulterian of their forms of the woolen-goods market, the New York Sulterian of their grades. Woolens are worked distribution of nearly all fabries was effected by the cloth and dry-goods jobbers. Fancy cassimeres were in irregular demand, and many styles were breaded out by the spents and offered at a material concession from former asking rates. The supply of woolen goods on the market is still large, but as the production has been curtailed by the stoppage of many sets of machinery, it is hoped that before the close of the season stocks will assume a manageable shape, although this can 27@ 30 33@ 37 29@ 30 Calf. OAK.

Kip. 1.20@ 1.38

Kip. 75@ 1.10

Harness 75@ 1.10

French calf, Jodot 540@ 44

French calf, 24 to 28 fbs 55.00ar15.00

French kip, 20 to 180 fbs 1.650@ 2.25

METALS AND TINNERS, STOCK—Continue in fair demand and stady:

Preperell N, 30-in 8
Crescent 10
Great Falls M
Great Falls S
Indian Orchard, AA 11
Indian Orchard, AN 856
Indian Orchard, RR 75
Indian Orchard RR 75
Ind Merrimae F. Pink. .. 10% c Amor | Metrimac D. | 9 | Freeman |
Pacific	9	Mourning
Hamilton	9	Suirting
Richmond	9	Mallory Pink
American	9	Mallory Purple
Sprague	8	Manchester
Gloucester	9	Winsutta

eiephant oil, 96c; plumbago oil, 75c; turpendine, 44@
45c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 15/4@16c; naphtha, common, 13c.

POTATOES—Choice cars were in request for shipment and a shade firmer. The receipts were moderate: Mixed at 46@50c on track; Early Ross and Russets at 62@70c in cars. Eastern do, 70@75c; do per
bu from store, 60@75c. Sweet potatoes—Sweet yellow
Himois, \$1.75c@2.00 per brl.

POULTEY—Was in liberal supply and very dull.
City dealers were buying choice fresh stock, but prices
were very low, the supply being greatly in excess of
the demand. Game was also slow and weak. Turkeys, 10@11c; old chickens, \$2.50@3.00; choice
springs and mixed, \$2.25c@2.50; small and fair
springs and mixed, \$2.25c@2.50; small and fair
springs, \$1.30@2.00 % doz; ducks, \$2.50; geeze,
\$5.00.@1.00; prairie chickens, \$3.00; mainard ducks,
\$5.00.@1.00; prairie chickens, \$3.00; mainard ducks,
\$5.00. Quall, \$1.75. Venison hams, 18@20.2 % b.

SEEDS—Were dull and easy, though not quotably
lower, except dover. Timothy sold at \$2.30@2.60; do;
clover at \$5.50; medium quoted at \$5.50.\$5.60; flat at
\$1.75. Sales: 10 tags choice timothy at \$2.60; Har at
\$1.75. Sales: 10 tags choice timothy at \$2.60; Har at
\$2.50; \$5 bags at \$2.50; \$5 bags common at
\$2.30; 18 bags clover at \$5.50; 118 bags control in quiry;

SALT—Was steady under a moderate inquiry; Naumkeag satteens. Garner Flat.....

scool at \$2.30; 36 bags at \$2.35; 99 bags common at \$2.30; 18 bags cover at \$5.50; 118 bags rodtop at \$1.10, to arriva.

SALT—Was steady under a moderate inquiry; onondaga and Saginaw, fine, \$1.60; Camada do, \$1.60; control of the continer coarse. \$1.90; coarse diamond 0 and ground solar, \$2.00; dairy, without bags, \$2.75; dairy, with bags, \$3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00;4.25; TEAS—Are steady and unchanged. Prices range as follows: Noung hyson, common to fair, \$56.45c; do, mon to fine old hyson, \$56.65c; common imperial, 456.60c; good to choice do, \$56.681.05; fair to good gunpowder. 70.685c; choice Plugsney, \$1.00@1.10; extra Moyune, \$1.30@1.35; choice to trans new Japan, \$56.681.00; common to good do, \$56.675c; fair to good old, \$60.665c; common to fine old one 5c; common to fine old one 5c; common to fine \$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in demand at full prices. We still quote: quote: Fine Cor—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 80@65c; medi-FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 60@05c; medi-nm, 80@55c; poor to common, 40@45c. FLUC—Natural leaf, 75@80c; haif bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@50c. Satosixo—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 30@ 31c; common, 28@20c. WOOD—Only a moderate demand is reported by dealers, and prices remain steady and unchanged: Beech, 37.00; maple, \$8.00; hickory, \$0.00; slabs, \$7.50—delivered. -delivered.

WOOL-The market is quiet but firm at the quota-

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKET. CHICAGO.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been Cattle. 2,083 1,100 aturday ... Total.... 55,963 74,605 63,584 ..19,031 8,386 5,917 **6,225**

196

Total..... . 7,645

Total. 1,371 10,357 641

Total. 7,445 38,743 1,467

Last week. 9,669 46,604 966

CATTLE—The market is without important new features. We have still to note a plethorn of poorly and indifferently fattened stock, while of first and second chas been the sarctity has at no time during the season been more severely felt. In values no very pronounced changes have taken place. All offerings that were sufficiently well natured to meet the requirements of the Eastern market were easily disposed of upon the day of arrival, and at quite as good prices as have previously prevailed, but of the common sorts there were daily accumulations, which necessitated price-came coston as the week advanced and the supply became more oppressive. Among sellers there was pretty general dismissraction with the ruling prices, so far as the grades below choice were occurred, as, with rare exceptions, they were unremunerative. Of the 18,000 cattle received during the week it is asfe to easy that not 1,000 were of a quality good enough to command a higher figure than \$5.50, while the major portion crossed the scales at prices below \$4.50. A large percentage of the receipts consisted of Texas cattle, for which the prevailing prices were \$1.756.9. A large percentage of the receipts consisted of Texas cattle, for which the prevailing prices were \$1.756.9. There has been considerable inquiry for native stockers, and therefore a \$2.25(6).35, and the latter at \$1.756. 2.75. There has been considerable inquiry for native stockers, and increal sales were reported at \$2.25(3).50.

To-day the market was lifeless. About the only inquiry came from feeders and local butchers, and sales were limited to a few hundred head, chiefly at \$2.30(2).50.

The market dosed dull and heavy that large amount of inferior and common stock left over unsold. Below are the closing to the solution of stockers, averaging 1,350 to 5,50. The color of the color of

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350
to 1782 hs.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year
to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,350 to
1,450 hs.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year
to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,350 to
1,450 hs.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed
steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 hs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 hs.
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and
comamon to extra cows, for city slaughter,
averaging 850 to 1,100 hs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent
flesh, averaging 600 to 1,050 hs.
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers,
stags, buils, and scalaway steers.
L175@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice core-fed.
2,2563,350
Hollow Land Cattle—Texas, wintered North
Cattle—Texas, wintered North
Cattle—Texas, wintered North
L200@4.75
HOGS—Despite the fact that our receipts have been
some 29,000 less than last week, only a very small portion
of the late decline has been regained. Indeed, up to
Friday noon sollers had not been able to realize at any
appreciable advance over the low prices established a
week ago, there being no apparent urgency in the
demand from any quarter. Since then the market
has displayed increased activity, and has assumed a
firmer tone, closing sales indicating an advance of
10,615c over the prices ruling at the market
has displayed increased activity, and has assumed a
firmer tone, closing sales indicating an advance of
10,615c over the prices ruling at the close of last
week. Some of our packers are putting their houses
in order preparatory for the packeng season, but it is
thought tha little cutting will be done during the
present month, even should the weather prove favorable. To-day the market was active, and early
advanced 10,615c, which improvement was maintained
to the close. Sales at \$5,006,7,00 for inferior to extra.

No. Av. Price, 100. Av. Price, 100. Av. Price, 100.

sian, 64(66c; Champaign, 6(66)4c; True Blue, 64(6)

Starch—Silver gloss, 91(610c; common, 86(10c; Starch—Silver gloss, 91(610c; common, 86(10c; Starch—Silver gloss, 91(610c; common, 86(10c; Green core, 15)(63)c; Green core, 10(61)c; Green c

Since our last report, the position of the dry-goods market has changed but little. The past three days face of the series of the dry-goods and unbleached sheetings and shrifings, prints, ticks, denims, and cambrics, and in finnels, hosiers, wooden, and soasonable dress goods a liveral aggregate of sales has also been accomplished at uniformally sleady prices. While, as a rule, the hand-to-mouth policy so long in vogue is still rigidly adhered to, bayers are operating with more apparant confidence than during the earlier weaks of the season, as there are now no

fair demand and steady:
The PLATE—IC, 10x14, \$11.50; do, 12x12, \$12.00; 14x
20, \$12.50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, \$11.00; do, 20x28, 22.06, P10 TIN—Large, 28c; small, 29c; bar, 30c. SOLDES—No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 18c. LEAD—P1g, 7%c; bar, 8%@9c; lead pipe, 8%c; cut do 9c. SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c.

LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½g9c; lead pipe, 8½c; cut do, 9c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 39c; sheathing copper, 32c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5c rates; Russia fron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 19c; 20, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 35 per cent discount; fauce wire, 6c.

NAVILS—Were steady at the rates given: 100,600d, per keg, 53, 75; 5d and 8d do, 34,00; 6d do, 44,25; 4d do, 44,50; 3d do, 85,35; 3d do, 65,35; 3d do, 65, 86, 75; cithen, 82,25.

NAVAL STORES—Remain quiet. We continue to quote: Manilla rope, 2 lb, 156,156; cishar rope, 2 lb, 126,136; ream, 18c; bolles, 50,006,600; pitch, 2 lr, 86,006,50; ream, 83,5006,50; gb bri.

OILS—Jobbers were fairly bunz, and were realizing a vary full prices for all standard goods. No price changes were noted. Carbon (standard white) 115 deg. to headight, 175 dogs. 18kg/dbc; carra inrd, strictly bung, and write realizing vary full prices for all standard goods. No price changes were noted. Carbon (standard white) 115 deg. to headight, 175 dogs. 18kg/dbc; carra inrd, strictly bung, and write realizing vary full prices for all standard goods. No price changes were noted. Carbon (standard white) 115 deg. to headight, 175 dogs. 18kg/dbc; carra inrd, strictly pure, 84,10; do, 25,10; do, No. 1, 306,395; no. 2, 726,300; lfgssed, ray, 38kg-30c; do, No. 1, 50; pane oil, 55; straits, 59c, deptant oil, 95c; plumbago oil, 75c; trurpendre, 440; ladin Orchard, No. 8kg-30c; plumbago oil, 75c; trurpendre, 440; ladin Orchard, No. 8kg-30c; plumbago oil, 75c; trurpendre, 440; ladin Orchard, No. 8kg-30c; plumbago oil, 75c; trurpendre, 440; ladin Orchard, No. 8kg-30c; plumbago oil, 75c; trurpendre, 440; ladin Orchard, No. 8kg-30c; plumbago oil, 75c; trurpendre, 440; ladin Orchard, No. 8kg-30c; plumbago oil, 75c; trurpendre, 440; ladin Orchard, No. 8kg-30c; plumbago oil, 75c; trurpendre, 440; ladin Orchard, No. 8kg-30c; plumbago oil, 75c; t | Nashua E, 40-in | FINE BROWER Star, 40-in | 11½ | Dwight Star, 40-in | 11½ | Dwight Star, 40-in | 11½ | Dwight Star, 40-in | 11½ | Nashua 0, 33-in | 9 | Bootts, E R | 10 | Continental C REET JEANS. York Blue......22 erren, AXA. Minnehaha, 6-3. 19 c American, 6-3. Anoskasg, 6-3. 15 American, 3-3. 14 Uncasville, A. 11:612 Uncasville, UCA, 13:614 Hamilton, 3-3.

Carpet Warps... 25/6532/c Batts Carpet Warps 25c6334c Batts 92.30 c
Twines 256334c Cotton Yarn 32%

J. & P. Coates 70 c50hh Clark Jr. & Co.70 c
Clark's "O. N. T." 70
J. Clark & Co. %C.S.I. 70
Hall & Manning's 35

CARPENNAC Tapestry brussls.

Bright's \$ 1.25 Higgins Crossley's 1.35@1.40 Recourty Hartford, extra\$ Three-Fig. 1.42% Lowell. \$1.35 Hartford, Im... 1.35 Smith & Sanford's. 1.30 | Smith's tapestry | \$1.25 | Lowell extra | \$1.15 |
| Hartford extra | 1.05 | Lowell extra | \$1.15 |
| Hartford ined | .05 | Common wood | .02 \(\) |
| Belgrade | .80 | Union | .50@60 | Common plain. 221/629 c Twilled and ex. pl'n. 34 Matting.
American common...55
American best....75
Adamerican best....75
Adamerican best....75
Adamerican best....75
Adamerican best....75
Adamerican best...75
Adamerican best...

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET. SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10. The few cargoes on the market soid early, and during the reminder of the day the market was quiet. Joist and scanting brought \$9.00; lath, \$1.70, and selects \$19.50 We note the following sales:
Cargo soh' Calkins, from Manistee, 150 m joist and scanting at \$9.00, 200 m lath at \$1.70; cargo sohr Two Brothers, from Manistee, 200 m joist and scanting at \$0.00; cargo schr Live Oak, from Manistee, deck-load, 70 minch-selects at \$19.50. Soid by Blanch-ard, Borland & Co.
Cargo schr Clara, from Filer City, 218 m joist and scatting at \$0.00; Manistee tally. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

The shipping movement was on a liberal sea Prices for all qualities were adhered to, and, as beforested, for feneing, were tending upward. were tending upward. | Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together. | 38.00 | 640.00 | Clear siding, 1st and 2d together. | 20.00 | 621.00 | Erist common siding. | 18.00 | 619.00 | Second common siding. | 14.00 | 615.00 | | Cicar siding, 1st and 2d together | 20.00 | (e21.00 | First common siding | 18.00 | (e15.00 | Second common siding | 14.00 | (e15.00 | Second common dressed | 14.00 | (e15.00 | Fiooring, first common dressed | 25.00 | (e23.00 | Fiooring, third common, dressed | 17.00 | (e23.00 | e23.00 | and scantling, 18 to 24 feet..... 12.00 10.50 @12.00 ath. 035.00 (35.00 (0.1 sawed shingles 2.00 (2.25 (2.50 cor Star 1.50 (2.250 (2.50 cor Star 2.50 cor Star 2.50 (2.50 cor Star 2.50 cor Star 2.50 (2.50 cor Star 2.50 cor Star

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—11 a. m.—Flour, 22s 6d@24s 6d.
Wheat—Winter, 8s 10d@9s 6d; spring, 8s@9s 4d; white,
9s 11d@10s 3d; club, 10s 4d@10s 9d. Corn, 36s 6d.
Fork, 77s 6d. Lard, 6ds.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet
and unchanged.
LONDON, Oct. 10—Evening.—Rate for money at the
8tock-Exchange on Government securities, 1½. Consols for money, 92 (@92%; on account, 92%; 65s,
1084; 6fs, 1094; 10-40s, 1034; new 5s, 1044; New
York Central, 99; Erie, 77; Pacferred, 43.
York Central, 99; Erie, 77; Pacferred, 45.
Tallow, 43s 6d.
Pans, Oct. 10—Evening.—Bentes, 62; 25c.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8d; Orleans, 8½d. Sales, 12,000 bales;
hales,
Beadstuffs quiet.

Breadstuffs quiet. Cheese, 67s 6d. Best American ane tallow, 42s 5d.

The Boston Wool Market. The Boston Wool Market.

Boston, Oct. 10.—Wool is dull and desirable, and is held with considerable confidence. There is no material change in prices. Receipts from the interior are largely fallen of. Medium fleeces are some and wanted. Fine wools move slowly. Fulled wools are scarce and firm. Sales of the week include Ohio and Fenneylvania fleeces, medium, XXX. and above at 50635c; highlighen fleeces, 49635c; Wisconsin and other fleeces, 49635c; Wisconsin and delaine, 566, 63c; unwashed and combing. 40645c; tub-washed, 52½,658c; super and X pulled, 40635c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, Oct. 10.—The weather has been quite inclement to-day, and business has been confined within the narrowest limits. Cotion goods are quiet, except four-yard browns and heavy standard makes, which are in improved request. Washington, Ruby,

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—COTTON—Quiet; sales, 201
bales; middling upland. 15 ½c; Orleans, 15 ½c; fatures closed steady, with sales of 20,500 bales; detobor, 15 7-32@15 ½c; November, 15 7-32@15 ½c; December, 15 ½; Junuary, 16 25-320; February, 16 ½c;

March, 16 15-32@16 13-16c; May, 17 ½c; June, 17 11-32

@17 ½c.

cember, 10:5; January, 15:25-3de; February, 16:5; March, 16:15-32-6:16:3-16c; May, 17:5; C; June, 17:11-2: (el7:3c.

ELOUR-Receipts, 14,000 brls; dull, lower, and a very limited demand; superfine Western and State, choice, 53:40:65.3c; white wheat extra olds. State, 6:40:56.3c; white wheat extra olds. State, 6:40:56.3c; white wheat extra olds. State, 6:40:56.3c; St. 100:16:35.16:55.3c; sood to extra olds. State, 6:40:56.3c; St. 100:16:35.16:55.3c; sood to extra olds. State, 6:40:56.3c; St. 100:16:35.16; St. 10:16:36.1c; Course, 15:10:16:36.1c; St. 10:16:36.1c; Course, 15:10:16:36.1c; St. 10:16:36.1c; St. 10:16: The American Board of Comm for Foreign Missions

ce quiet and unchanged. Prime, 85 Molassa and Pernolecus—Decidedly lower; crude, 5% 65%; Resix—Firm; strained, \$2.40,82.45.
Resix—Firm; spirits, soc. Statistics of Its Finances and

RESIN-Firm; strained, \$2.40@2.55.
Tubperning-Firm; spirits, soc.
Provisions-Pork dull; neev mess, \$22.80 Beef quiet; plain moss, \$12.0@13.50. Beef lams unchanged. Cut meats quiet; indides dul; long clar, theye. Lard-Heavy prime steam, 137.6.
Butters-Quiet and heavy; Western, 23@33e.
Chesse-Firm; common to prime, 12% 253e.
Chesse-Firm; common to prime, 12% 253e.
Mittals-Manufactured copper steady. Ingot lake firmer at \$21.67% (292.00. 155/ged from-Scotch quiet and firm at \$24.00; Russia sheet, 15/015/e in gold.
NALLS-Quiet; ent. \$3.65@3.75; clinich, \$3.50@6.50; horse-shoe nominally unchanged at 13% (ell-4%).
Chisches at 13% (ell-4%).
Chisches at 14% (ell-4%).
FLOUR-Duli and a shade lower; family, \$5.00@6.52%, Gearn-Wheat steady, with moderate demand. Problem."

FLOUR-Duli and a shade lower; family, \$5.006
6.25.
GRAIN—Wheat steady, with moderate demand; red.
\$1.00e,1.00; white, \$1.10e,1.15. Corn dull and droping; old, \$0.69.20; new. 50e,353. Oats dull and droping;

d. Grain-Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwankee, 28%c; No.

ed.
Gaain—Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, 98%c; No. 2 93c; October, 91%c; Novemoer, 90%c. Oas a shade dirmer, and in fair demand; No. 2, 40c%c. Corn exister, and in moderate demand; No. 2, 40c%c. Corn exister, and in moderate demand; No. 2, 40c%c. Corn exister, and in moderate demand; No. 2, 40c%c. Corn exister, and in moderate demand; No. 2, 51c. By steady and quiet; No. 3, 53%c. Barley irregular; No. 2 October, \$1.10; No. 3, 93%c.
Freights—To Buffalo, 44c; Oswego, 8c.
Receipts—Hour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 100 bo.
Shipmants—Flour, 3,000 outs, 200; wheat, 167,000.
St. Louis, Oct. 19.—Corrow—Quiet and unchanged.
Flours—Active for good grades at \$4.00, and under, other quadities quiet and unchanged.
Flours—Wheat duli and lower; No. 3 red fall, \$1.00(21.02; No. 2 red, \$1.18%call4. Corn weaker and steady; No. 2 mixed. \$66,86c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 51%c622. Barley—Low grades are exister but prices are gamerally unchanged. Rye inactive; No. 2, 22%c.
Whisex—Firm at \$1.12.
Fravisions—Fork duli at \$22.00. Bulkmeat mill; summer clear rib sold at 12o. Econ lower; shoulders, 8c; clear, 13%calc6. Lard duli and unchanged.
Hous—Receipts, 445 head; prices unchanged.

B6.00. CATTLE Beceipts, McGatt, prices unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 8.000 bris: wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; coas, 35,000 bu; rye, 18,000 bu; bases, 1.600 bu;

y, 1,000. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu. SMIPHENTS—Wheet, 6,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO, Oct. 10.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat steady with moderate demand. No.
2 white Wabsah, \$1.16,31.16½; No. 3 do, \$1.11; No.
1 white Michigan, \$1.19½; amber Michigan, \$1.07½; No. 200, \$1.11; No.
1,07½; No.200er, \$1.06; No. 1 red, \$1.10½; No. 2 do,
0 ctooler, \$1.06; No. 3 do, \$1.02; No. 2 amber Himos,
\$1.11. Corn duil and unchanged. Ones duil and a shad,
lower; No. 2, \$2½; o; Michigan, \$2½; o; white, \$4½; FRESCHTS—Unchanged.

RECKIPTS—Flour, 100 orls; wheat, 50,000 bu; corn,
\$1,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

NEW OBLEANS

,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 10.—Corn—Scarce and firm NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 10.—Conn—Scarce and first at \$1.05\(64.10\).

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and held at \$22.50.
GROCKHISS—Sugar, 7c. Mohases—40 bris of new received, sold, common at 70c; fair at 75c, and prime at 87c; choice, 90c. Coffee active and firmer; ordinary, 16\(\),640\(17\)\)\

The fair, 18\(\),640\(17\)\)\

Stock, 6.000 bags, at in dealers hands, Others unchanged.

COTTON—Demand fair, offerings moderate. Sales, 2.600 baies. Low middlings in higher grades are a shade casior. Other grades unchanged. Receipts, 1.367 baies. Experis—Coast, 4.005 baies; Grail Britain, 1.365 baies. Stock, 33,811 baies. Unseld lad evening, 13,900 bales.

.,367 baies. Exports—Coast, 4,095 baies; Britain, 1,834 baies. Stock, 33,811 baies. Un vening, 13,900 baies. Gold—9% sight; sterling, 632. PHILADELPHIA, 692.

PHILADELPHIA, Och 10.—FLOUR—Firm; State, Indiana, and Ondo family outer, \$5.00(46, 25, 1.27); white, \$1.28(1.35); yes, \$1.21; amber, \$1.130; yes, \$1.21; amber, \$1.30; outer, \$1.00; ou

WHENY—\$1.05, BUTTER—Steady; Western prime, 36@33c; choice Western rolls, 35@40c.

Western rolls, 35@40c.

CHESS—Tim; Western Reserve prime, 14%@15c.

EGOS—Strong; Western, 26@23c.

PETROLEUM—Easier; refined, 12%@12%c; crude, in bris, 9@9 uc; in bulk, 64@66.

CLOVERSEED—\$10.25@10.75.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10.—COTTON—Quiet at 14%c.
FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—PORE, none here. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 8%c; clear rio, 14%c; clear, 15%c.
Sugan-Qured Hams, 13c, plain. Buikmess nominal

Lerci, 16%c.

Whisky-\$1.00.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Oct. 10.—Cotton—Steady with fair demand; middling, 14%@14%c; sales, 1,000 tales. Receipts, 1,700 bales. Exports, 200 bales. Stock, 18,230 bales. BEAN, FLOUR, AND BACON-Unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn nominally at 95c. Oats nominally at OKAIN—COUT Hominally at 95c. Oats nominally at 64c. Meal, \$1.19.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—FLOUR—Active for low grades, others quiet and steady, Grain—Wheat firm: No. 1 red and amber Western, \$1.23; No. 2 do, \$1.21\lambda; No. 3, \$1.17\lambda; white Western \$1.20\lambda; rejected, \$1.10. Corn—Mixed Western steady. Oats dull and weaker; mixed Western, \$5\lambda \text{96}\text{ye} c; white do, \$1.2\text{96}\text{22}. Rye quiet, firm, \$1.20\text{41.23}; rejected, \$1.10. Corn—Mixed Western steady. Oats dull and weaker; mixed Western, \$5\text{96}\text{96}\text{ye}; white do, \$1.2\text{96}\text{22}. Rye quiet, firm, \$1.2\text{96}\text{12}\text{12}, white do, \$61.2\text{96}\text{32}; Rye quiet, firm, \$1.2\text{97}\text{12}\text{12}\text{13}\text{13}\text{13}\text{13}\text{13}\text{14}\text{13}\text{14}\text{13}\text{14}\text{14}\text{15}\text{15}\text{15}\text{16}\text{15}\text{15}\text{16}\text{15}\text{15}\text{16}\te

Oswego, Oct. 10.—Grain.—Wheat Quiet and un-changed. Corn quiet at 93@94c. Barley quiet and BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 2 Minwatkee offered at \$1.04, and No. 2 Chicago at 10.3—no buyers. Corn dull, heavy, and lower; car tots 89c. Oats held at 57c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Higher; wheat, 10c; corn, 9c; oats, 64c.

ORTS, 6%c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

Corn steady and firm; high mixed shelled, 83c; old ears on track, 79c. Oats steady; No. 2, 52c; write, 55c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and undehanged.

RECKIPTS—Wheat, 4,550 bu; corn, 700 bu; cais, 4,550 bu.

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—FLOUE—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat steady, with moderate demand; extra, \$1.173(@1.174; No. 1, \$1.134(@1.174; ander, \$1.095(@1.07. Corn dull and declined at \$8@90c. Oals dull and declined at \$40@53c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 41,000 bn.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bris; wheat, 41,000 bn.
PITTS BURG.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Cet. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat unchanged; Pennsylvania and Ohio red, \$1.12@1.15; white, \$1.18@1.20. Corn—old shelled, \$6@9.2c.
PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at \$1.00 at Parker's; refined quiet at at 12½c, Philadelphia delivery.

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360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,

RELIGIOUS BODIE The Recent Episcopal Chu gress, in New York Ci

The Leading Spirits of the B the Views They Present

Procussions of the Questions of and Evangelical Unity

Its Sixty-fifth Annual Med Rutland, Vt.

the Past Year. Cesolutions Relative to "The

The Rock River Confere

EPISCOPAL CHURCH CON Correspondence of The Chicago' I NEW YORK, The Episcopal Church Congres, kind that has assembled in America, ganized, debated, and adjourned, w ganized, debated, and adjourned, rently any of those dire consequently any of those dire consequences. Bishops Potter and Coxe, in letter

response to invitations, seemed to The Bishops declared it, in advanceuses or lobby; and the World to suggests that even a full "cathedra vice" might be allowed to go with tion of a Greek chorus. I believe in the old Hellenic drama held the cresenting Fate. If so, there mig force in the figure used by the Wewho evidently thinks in the interest of the High-Church section of "The Church there does not seem, on the w ANYTHING OBJECTIONABL

dope at the Church Congress. On a mild and gentle course of sedati to have been the order of the days less, indeed, last evening's session

cepted.

In one respect, the Congress appleen a disappointment,—in that, anguine expectations expressed by era, no member of the High-Church its most advanced section—the Ritary part, by reading or speaking, h sion of opinions, to facilitate which was called. With the exception Hugh Miller Thompson, who, well known in the Northwest no one participating who could, by of interpretation, be associated with Church movement. The difference real and tangible, were develope defined in the "Argot" of eccl troversy as "Low" AND "BROAD"

Dr. Thompson is not ranked wit with a section that is now getting nated as "Sound" Church,—those isfied with the rubrics, canons, etc

isfied with the rubrics, canons, etc. with the exception that they unite if further legislation to stay Risualis The Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Massacl presided at the Congress, may be rethat school also.

In one cense the Congress present vation of our American notion of a body, in that it was not, by its owvoting body.

No vore was allowed on any one of the four questions recased. The only purpose then was the untrammeled views of those chosen to read or speak, or after teered to discuss what was formally the chosen deliberators. Last ever this method was eminently successfout freedom of thought,—from out freedom of thought,—from at least, that of the Liberal Church school. Somehow the cithe opposite side were non est, and tual lists were not graced with a tou in as far as the minority of the aud their disapproval by that discourt disapprovation which it appears disapprobation which, it appears, colerical assembly cannot get rid of,

Two Questrons or integers are the other assembly cannot get rid of, were on the programme. The fir sistinctly the Ritualistic controver second, that of Evangelical alliance action, to secure which Bish shims approval for his secession as tration of the "Reformed Protest Church." Both questions were whole, and, as a consequence, in every turn and sentence.

Nothing in the proceedings of appeared to justify its precedent of appeared to justify its precedent of the papeared to judge, no attempt to loby could be in its order and work, and there are ample justification, in the intell lence of the papers read, of sought,—a

FREE INTERCHANGE OF V. Department of the papears read, of speakers and movers, Dr. Vintop, the papears are movers, Dr. Vintop, the papears are movers, of the Triennial could be supposed likely to influence in that body. The Rav. Thompson, Washburn, Currie, and were the other and principal write ers of the Congress, have no seat it Legislature. The two Bishops Rhode Island, and Whipple, of Min of course, in the House of their neither of them was directly compremarks, or presence, to the parenumented.

Bishop Whipple' irrepressible Expression to the first question, the "Linn lation as to Doctrine and Rituals" ere Drs. Smith, Thompson, and Virginia). Dr. Smith's position was this mark of approval.

On the first question, the "Linn lation as to Doctrine and Rituals" ere Drs. Smith, Thompson, and Virginia). Dr. Smith's position was the matter of appeared to regard a content of the congress of the school seemed to be the most proposed and Andrews the form—were for affirmative action, directly contravene the accepted and agreed-upon defaith. This view did not carry a majority of those preventing the session of the Church when fairly and conditions the session of the Church of the Epis tending the session of the Church of the Epis content of the church grown and the one of some of the earliest polemical has conditing reply to Bishop Pot of the Course of page to the arises of polemical the English Church,

The Leading Spirits of the Body, and ris; dull, lower, and a fine Western and State, ad, \$4.55(\$5.35; good to heat extra, \$5.80(\$6.35; ouis, \$6.15(\$8.75, ciosing pressions of the Questions of Ritualism

drm.

4s, 92,000 bu; The market
derate demands for No. 1

1 No. 2 do, \$1.14 al.119; No.
16250, \$1.076 tl.110; No.
2 al.10; new No. 2 al.
162 tl. 2 al. 2 al.
163 tl. 2 al.
164 tl. 2 al.
165 tl. 2 al.

and unchanged. Sugar ime, 870. Molasses and ver; crude, 5%@5%0: 40/22.45.

s, ooc, sew mess, \$22.50 Beef hams un-termiddles dull; long clear, eam, 1874c.

Western, 23653c.

to prime, 12% 215%6. opper steady. Ingot Lake Isidged from—Scotch quiet heet, 15:215 ke in gold. 7.75; clinch, \$5.50(20.50;

de lower; family, \$5.00@ rith moderate demand; red, 1.15. Corn dull and droop-50g 33c. Oats dull and de-steady, with moderate do-manged.

inniged.

Id. at 17@18c.

It full prices, 15@18c.

Inal. Land steady, with mod
Sige. Bulk meats duil and

If yells. Bacon

heavy at s-Quiet and unchange

o. 1 Milwankee, 98% e: No.

w-Quiet and unchanged. wer; No. 3 red fall, well.14. Corn weaker costs. Oats quiet and Barley—Low grades are sally unchanged. Rye in-

*:2.00. Bulkmeats dull: Bacon lower; shoulders, at and unchanged. duli; Yorkers, \$4.50@4.75; w, \$3.25@5.50; extra, \$5.73 ond; prices unchanged. bris; wheat, 27,000 bu; bu; rye, 18,000 bu; bur-0 bu ; corn, 1,000 bu.

Quiet and unchanged. wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, ; wheat, 55,000 bu; corn,

nd held at \$22.50. Mohases—40 bris of new Fee; fair at 75c, and prime a nettwe and firmer; ordi-el185c; good, is [el195c; 6,500 bags, all in cesiars] oferings moderate. Sales, 178 in higher grades are a less unchinged. Receipts, cast, 4,095 bales; Great, 23,811 bales. Unsold last

Western, \$1.00. Oats ess pork, \$24.00@24.25. Reserve prime, 14%@15c. med, 121 @1210; crude

tion—Quiet at 14%c. et and unchanged. here. Bacon dull and arrib, 14%c; clear, 15%c. an. Buikmeas nominal.

-Unchanged.

o. 1 red and amber West-; No. 3, \$1.17@1.18; white cted. \$1.10; Corn-Mixed and weaker; mixed West-61@02c. Rye quiet, firm,

GO. r-Wheat Quiet and un-tragge, Barley quiet and

ostures—Wheat dull; No. 1.04, and No. 2 Chicago at ull, heavy, and lower; car wheat, 10c; corn, 9c; LAND.

AIM—Wheat dull and unfirm; high mixed shelled,
on track, 79c. Oats steady;

dehanged. u: corn, 700 bu; cats, 4,550 OIT.
—Quiet and unchanged.
th moderate demand; eff1, \$1.13% @1.3%; amber,
1 declined at 88@90c. Oats is; wheat, 43,000 bu.

SURG.

0.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat
and Ohio red, \$1.12\(\alpha\)1.25;
bid shelled, \$60\(\alpha\)92c.
at \$1.00 at Parker's; readelphia delivery.

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114 to buy only the Genuine.

r. Kean.

or by mail, free of charge, see. DR. J. KEAN is the warrants curee or no pay.

1. Sundays from 8 to 12. OLIN. et engaged and most sue the special treatment of cal Discussor. Discussor of d. Invalids provided with adance, &c. Nend 2 starspi on myself. Dr. Washburn is decidedly "Broad"-

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

the Recent Episcopal Church Con-

gress, in New York City.

the Views They Presented.

and Evangelical Unity.

The American Board of Commissioners

for Foreign Missions.

Rutland, Vt.

the Past Year.

Problem."

The Rock River Conference.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONGRESS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1874. The Episcopal Church Congres, first of the

Eshops Potter and Coxe, in letters of critical

response to invitations, seemed to anticipate.

The Bishops declared it, in advance, to be cau-

cases or lobby; and the World to-day wittily

suggests that even a full "cathedral choral ser-

tion of a Greek choras. I believe those bodies in the old Hellenic drama held the office of rep-

resenting Fate. If so, there might be some

force in the figure used by the World's writer, who evidently thinks in the interest of the

But there does not seem, on the whole, to have

ANYTHING OBJECTIONABLE

done at the Church Congress. On the contrary, a mild and gentle course of sedatives appears to have been the order of the days it filled, un-

less, indeed, last evening's session must be ex-

In one respect, the Congress appears to have

ers, no member of the High-Church wing, or of

its rost advanced section—the Ritualists—took any part, by reading or speaking, in the expres-

was called. With the exception of the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, who, I opine, is

well known in the Northwest, there was

efinterpretation, be associated with the High-

defined in the "Argot" of ecclesiastical con-

Dr. Thompson is not ranked with either, but

with a section that is now getting to be desig-

nated as "Sound" Church, -those who are sat-

isfied with the rubrics, canons, etc., as they are,

with the exception that they unite in demanding

the opposite side were non est, and the intellec-

the opposite side were non est, and the interfec-tual lists were not graced with a tourney, except in as far as the minority of the audience showed their disapproval by that discourteous sign of disapprobation which, it appears, even a semi-sterical assembly cannot get rid of,—hissing.

tensal assembly cannot get rid of,—hissing.

Two QUESTIONS OF INFORMANCE

vers on the programme. The first embodied distinctly the Ritushistic controversy; and the second, that of Evangelical alliance and recognition, to secure which Bishop Cummins slaims approval for his secession and and organization of the "Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church." Both questions were halves of one whole, and, as a consequence, interblended at svery turn and sentence.

Nothing in the proceedings of the Congress appeared to justify its precedent condemnation by the Bishops. So far as an outsider could pidge, no attempt to lobby could be distinguished in its order and work, and there appeared to be ample justification, in the intellectual excellence of the papers read, of the purpose sought,—a

FREE INTERCHANGE OF VIEWS

FREE INTERCHANGE OF VIEWS

by the reverend projectors. Of the prominent speakers and movers. Dr. Vinton, the President; Dr. Huntington, of Mcssachusets; and Dr. Andrews, of Virginia, were the only ones who, as delegates to the Triennial Convention, could be supposed likely to have direct influence in that body. The Bev. Cotton Smith Thompson, Washburn, Currie, and Potter, who were the other and principal writers and speakers of the Congress, have no seat in the Church Legislature. The two Bishops—Clarke, of Rhode Island, and Whipple, of Minnesota—are, of course, in the House of their order; but neither of them was directly committed, by his remarks or presence, to the particular views sunnessed.

remarks or presence, to the particular views enunciated.

Bishop Whipple' irrepressible Evangelicanism hoke out in fervid appeals for religious work notes that of the sufficiency of Christian love and works to express Christian fellowship and unity. Bishop Clarke's presence as a Vice-President, and his speaking to the theme of "Christian Education, which reslly meant ministerial education, has his mark of approval.

BITUALISM.

On the first question, the "Limits of Legistion as to Doctrine and Ritual," the essayists were Drs. Smith, Thompson, and Andrews (of Vinginia). Dr. Smith, Thompson, and Andrews (of Vinginia). Dr. Smith, Thompson, which prefers that Ritualism should be allowed to work itself out,—spend its force in all matters of ceremonial, gesture, vestment, and church-ornament, that does not directly contravene the rubrics or the accepted and agreed-upon declarations of faith. This view did not appear to tary a majority of those present, though, another matters, the views of the "Liberal" shoul seemed to be the most popular. Drs. Rompson and Andrews—the former notably so—vere for affirmative action, directly prohibiting practices they appeared to regard as detrimental to orderly Church-government, and injuriously directing vital matters of faith. Evidently the Paionounced Protestrantism.

PRONOUNCED PROTESTANTISM

A large proportion of the Episcopalians atrading the session of the Church Congress was

High-Church section of "The Church."

might be allowed to go without the addi-

Church
On THE SIDE OF PROTESTANTISM.

He argued that the religious spirit always sought religious and ontward unity. Working out his postulate, he abounded with terse and piquant characterization of the Anglo-Catholic movement, and of those looking towards union with the Russo-Greek or Eastern Church. Every allusion of this kind was greeted with loud applause and a few hisses, which, of course, only tended to make the applause more pronounced. The gist of Dr. Washburn's position—and in it he was evidently sustained by a large majority of those listening—was, that there was an essential spirit of united between all the Evangelical Protestant Churches, and that the Episcopal Church was Catholic enough in creed to find a place for and

Church was Cathone enough in creed to find a place for and

UNITY WITH THEM ALL,—

it being within its view that ritual and ceremonial could be modified without infringing on essentials. Dr. Potter, who was the youngest of all the speakers, was even more pronounced, while expressing himself less rhetorically and adhering to logical formulas far more closely than Dr. Washburn. Both essayists were greeted with loud approval. No one appeared to take the other view; and Dr. Currie then read an essay, quite witty in part,s which held to the same general tone of thought, while more definitely limiting the way to outword forms of unity. Its Sixty-fifth Annual Meeting, at

more deficitely limiting the way to outword forms of unity.

TO SUM UP,
the Congress appears to have answered the purposes of a safety-valve for the otherwise unuttered aggressive Protestantism of the Episcopal Church. This was not exactly what was expected, but the majority of those who projected it appear satisfied with the result. The interest in it has already been absorbed in proceedings of the Statistics of Its Finances and Work for Resolutions Relative to "The Financial

the INVENTY-SEVENTH TRIENNIAL CONVENTION, now upder full headway at St. John's Chapel,—one of the adjuncts of Trinity, and a gaudily-decorated edifice interiorly, the body of which reminds one of some of the more famous London Music-Halls, in its glaring coloring. Dr. Dix, or the other High churchmen who superintended this specimen of High-Church decorative "art," are not to be congratulated on its "cheap and nasty" bizarre character. The chancel is extremely High-Church, and, under a less garish light, would be more harmonious in tone and style. the Episcopal Children Congress, has of the kind that has assembled in America, has met, or-ganized, debated, and adjourned, without appa-rently any of those dire consequences which

style.

The Convention itself is a large body of distinguished and cultured appearing men, and its proceedings are likely to be of great significance on the issues now threatening divisions in the Episcopal Church.

A. B. C. F. M.
Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 9, 1874.

The American Board of Commissioners for
Foreign Missions held its sixty-fifth annual meeting here, Oct. 7, 8, and 9.

is a thriving city of 10,000 inhabitants,—one of the largest in the State, - and the centre of the Vermont marble-trade. The surrounding hillmills for sawing the huge blocks into the required shapes and sizes. The city is situated in a romantic valley, with the Green Mountains on the East, and high hills on every other side. In coming here from Beflows Falls, over the Vermont Central Railroad, in a distance of 35 miles we ascend 1,235 feet; and, in the remaining 18 miles, we descend 965 feet. These grades are a little heavier than those of most railroads in the

been a disappointment,—in that, contrary to sanguine expectations expressed by the promot-AUTUMNAL TINTS. which, in New England, are gorgeous beyond description. And, as the incoming trains brought the delegates from every direction, it was as though all the mountains had decked themselves no one participating who could, by any stretch in their gayest liveries to welcome this great Church movement. The difference, if any such, ever held in the State of Vermont. Speaking of real and tangible, were developed, are those these autumnal tints, I am reminded of an anecdote related to me a few days since. A New England lady prepared a beautiful wreath of these autumn-leaves, and sent it, with her compliments, to a celebrated English nobleman. He returned a letter of acknowledgment, but took

the leaves a little too gaudily. with the exception that they unite in demanding further legislation to stay Ritualistic practices. The Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Massachusetts, who presided at the Congress, may be regarded as of that school also.

In one sense the Congress presented an innovation on our American notion of a deliberative body, in that it was not, by its own motion, a voting body.

NO VOTE WAS ALLOWED
en any one of the four questions read and discussed. The only purpose them was to get out the untrammeled views of those who were chosen to read or speak, or afterwards volunteered to discuss what was formally advanced by the chosen deliberators. Last evening at least this method was eminently successful in calling out freedom of thought,—from one side at least, that of the Liberal or Broad-Church school. Somehow the champions of the opposite side were non est, and the intellec-This annual meeting is THE PESTIVE JUBILEE, especially of the New England churches, and from 2,000 to 3,000 strangers are gathered here, filling the hospitable homes of Rutland, and overflowing into the villages for 30 miles around, whence extra trains convey guesis to their bed-rooms. The good ladies furnish dinners and suppers in the Town-Hall, where from 600 to 1,000 persons have been gratuitously fed. Thus the good accepts recycled a maple, beginning for the good people provided ample hospitality for all who came, and had room for more.

occasion to hint delicately that she had colored

of the missions of the Board shows that, while it this department of its work to a little over so, while the expenditures for the special work, in nominally-Christian lands, have been \$34,300, while the expenditures for the same have been \$55,500,—so that the debt upon this part of the work has been increased to \$24,000. Considering the financial condition of the country during the past year, this is regarded as an encouraging

result.

Twenty-five churches have been organized twenty-tre caurenes have been organized during the year, and \$1,000 persons have joined the caurenes upon profession of faith:

The Gospel has been preached in twenty-one different languages, and in 569 cities, towns, and islands.

Five missionaries have died; eight have been

dismissed from connection with the Board; and twelve have returned to this country for a season of rest and recuperation. Ten have returned to their mission-fields, and thirty-eight new laborers have been sent out,—increasing the present number of laborers to 376. THE REBORTS FROM THE VARIOUS MISSIONS

show encouraging signs of progress, except that to Italy, which is to be abandoned, to leave the eld to be occupied by Protestant churches in The report of the mission to the American In-

The report of the mission to the American Indians, led to the adoption of resolutions appealing to the churches to Christianize the Indians as a certain, and the only, means to prevent their entire extinction; and also protesting against the efforts which other denominations have made to draw away members of the mission-churches to other flocks, who, as Dr. Stearns very tersely put it, "live by cheep-stealing." It was understood that this resolution was especially aimed at the Episcopalians.

The paper by Dr. Treat, upon

"THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM OF THE BOARD," and the discussion upon it, were among the more important features of the meeting. This paper was referred to a Special Committee, of which Col. C. G. Hammond, of Chicago, was Chairman.

important features of the meeting This paper was referred to a Special Committee, of which Col. C. G. Hammond, of Chicago, was Chairman. This Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were tunanimously adopted, not only by the corporate members of the Board, but by the immense audience present:

Whereas, We seem to be shut up by the providence of God to the necessity of increasing our contributions to the A. B. C. F. M. to the amount of at least \$400,000 for the coming year, or else to retrenchment and retreat in this great work; and

Whereas, There cannot exist a doubt in any well-miormed, devoit Christian heart that it is our imperative duty to go forward to the very extent of our means: therefore,

Resolved, 1. That, if the friends of the Beard in the Congregational churches shall come to and adhere to a standard of benevolent giving such as fidelity to Christ demands, such as constitutes giving the richest means of grace and surest test of love to Him, this \$400,000 will be reached and exceeded, while at the same rime the treasuries of all kindred excities will be filled.

2. That we deem it of vital importance that all the ministers and other members of our churches should ascertain and adopt this stundard to the end that, while God leaves to each individual the responsibility of fixing the amount, the standard of benevolent giving requires of not a few men all their net income, leaving only the necessary capital or tools of their profession, and of all, as stewards of God, a systematic, intelligent, and consecutious settling spart of such a portion as full consecutation of Him demands.

intelligent, and conscientious setting spart of such a portion as full consecration to Him demands.

is that everything is so minutely prepared be-forehand and served up to order. Conservatism is a good thing in its place, and probably a good Missionary Society is its place, but I think the infusion of a little young blood would not harm even the A. B. C. F. M.

Those present at this meeting must have received a great impulse in the missionary-work. The great difficulty is that those who need this impulse most were not there, and did not care to be. These will continue to pursue the even tenor of their ways, unmoved by the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us."

D.

THE ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
STERLING, Ill., Oct. 11.—Full and running over may be said of Sterling to-day. Indeed, other than Methodists, all say laughingly. "Well, we Father Whitehead conducted the morning love feast. Some eighty-two testified for Christ. Capt. Kitwood's thrilling narration of his conviction and

and all of his crew, produced a wonderful sensa-tion. Dr. Fowler immediately arose, and said he would put the Captain's experience before any infidel as a sufficient refutation of infidelity. "It is," said he, "simply supernatural."

"It is," said be," simply supernatural."

The Bishop's sermon drew an overcrewded house. The hymn beginning, "There is a fountain filled with blood," was sung, when Dr. Jewett led in prayer. The Bishop took Isainh, fifty-third chapter, for his lesson, after which "Jesus, lover of my soul," was sung. The text was from Ephesians, second chapter and fourteenth verse, "For He is our peace." Bishop Bowman does not read his sermons. As soon as he read his text he came out from behind the pulpit and stood between it and the altar, and,

IN A CONVERSATIONAL WAY,

pulpit and stood between it and the altar, and, preached a sermon of great power. He is one of the few men who can preach a great sermon and yet not seem aspiring so to do. His outlines were these: "How is Christ our peace? Firstly, his sufferings; secondly, being our pacification; thirdly, by his example, teaching, and spirit, moving us to submission." After the sermon fifteen deacons were ordained.

Dr. Vancent, of New York, preached
IN THE AFTERNOON,

IN THE AFTERNOON,
when ten olders were ordained. The Doctor's
text was from the twelfth chapter of John, and
twenty-fourth verse: "Father, glorify Thy
name of this glory." He said first, that Christ
is the reproduction, and second, that
John is the reporter. The Doctor then proceeded to show how we may glorify God's is the reproduction, and second, that John is the reporter. The Doctor then proceeded to show how we may glorify God's name; first, by being a practical illustration of God's idea of a Christian; second, by making a visibility of God's moral and spiritual nature; third, such a living as shall reveal the redemption scheme; fourth, by a life and family as shall be a foregleam of the heavenly; fifth, then only are such avenues opened to the soul that God Is FELT coming in with all his glorious fullness and presence, and dwelling there forever.

The Rev. M. M. Parshurst, at the same hour, addressed a large audience at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. His theme was alloody and Shakey in Scotland, &c.

Drs. Peck, Felton, Fowler, Briggs, and other leading clergymen occupied pulpits in the city morning and evening.

CAT. KITWOOD PREACHED

in the Fourth Street Church at night. The crowd was immense. Your reporter will not attempt to describe the Captain preacher or his preaching. However, if one wants the experiences of alternation between storms and calms, between denour and safety between wind and

riences of alternation between storms and calms, between danger and safety, between wind and tempest, and still, sweet breezes between a longing out at sea and entrance into the heaven of the start of the beautiful care. repose, then hear Capt. Kitwood.

PARK STREET CHURCH, BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago tribune.
Boston, Mass., Oct. 11,-The Rev. H. H. Murray gave the Park Street Church congregation a genuine surprise this morning. After the morning sermon, he read a letter addressed to the members of the church and parish, in which he says that six months ago he asked for an associate pastor on account of his inability to perform unassisted the duties of the pastorate, owing, first, to the large number of the congregation, and, secondly, to the extended boundaries of the parish. What he had hoped for was that they might, by and by, move to a more central location and construct an edifice of such size that all in the city who desired to attend upon the ministrations of its pulpit could do so under such terms and conditions, as re-gards pew rentals, as to make the privileges of

taken to relieve me in the labor and responsibility of the position. I have taken and responsibility of the position. I have taken every means in my power to ascertain in the meantime the feeling of the membership touching the proposition laid before you. I probably understand the position of things pretty accurately. On the one hand there seems to be a large majority, both in the church and parish, in favor of the plan. On the other, there are certain of our membership who doubt its wisdom, and who seem strongly indisposed to assistant in its accomplishment." Such being the case, he felt the necessity of resigning his pastorate, which he now did, feeling satisfied that he was right in his decision. He wished it to take effect Nov. 12, at the close of his sixth year as pastor. The church will accept the resignation, and a council will be called at once. The Daily Advertiser says that it has been respectively and purity.

In order the membership touching the membership touching the management ever see fit to repeal it. Romeo and Julie will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America, and Julie will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America, and Julie will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America, and Julie will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America, and Julies will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America and Julies and Julies will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America, and Julies will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America and Julies will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America, and Julies will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America and Julies will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America and Julies will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America and Julies will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America and Julies will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America and Julies will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America and Julies will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America and Julies will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America and Julies and Julies will remember the effect of Mr. Murdocking America and Julies complishment." Such being the case, he felt the necessity of resigning his pastorate, which he now did, feeling satisfied that he was right in his decision. He wished it to take effect Nov. 12, at the close of his sixth year as pastor. The church will accept the resignation, and a council will be called at once. The Daily Advertiser says that it has been unusual to grant an assistant in order that the pastor might engage in the more lucrative occupations of lecturing and stock-raising, and that this action of Mr. Murray's will be a relief both to the church and himself. It is a little both to the church and himself. It is a little noticeable that this is the second Sabbath since Mr. Murray finished a six months' vacation, dur-ing which he drew \$3,000 as salary.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York Oct. 11 .- About three weeks ago he Society of the Church of the Messiah called the Rev. Robert Collver to their pastorate. Mr. Collyer, in his reply, did not speak positively, but indicated that he might accept the call. Dr. Osgood, the former pastor of the Church of the Messiah, persuaded the Society many years ago to build a large edifice. Dr. Osgood resigned and entered the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Hepworth took his pulpit. Then Mr. Hepworth left the Unitarian denomination and established an independent church, and ever since the preaching has been somewhat irregular, the attendance has fallen off, and the Society has been more or less scattered. The church debt is about \$100,000. The church property at a fair valuation has been estimated as worth \$400,000. If the Society can secure Mr. Collyer the old memthe Society can secure Mr. Conyer the old members will return and the church will soon become one of the most flourishing in the country. As an expression of the strong feeling of the Society, and to give emphasis to the call and demonstrate to Mr. Collyer and his friends that the Society are in earnest, a mass-meeting is to be hold in the charge at Park avenue and s to be held in the chapel at Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street to-morrow night at 8.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 10.—Messrs. Brown & Perine, ditors and proprietors of the Cumberland Presbyterian, the leading paper of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, and which has been missing that matters of faith. Evidently the strong stratement of the Episcopalians at the money against a such a large proportion of the Episcopalians at the session of the Church Congress was supposed by the session of the Church Congress was supposed by the session of the Church Congress was supposed by the session of the consolidation and he one which, on its large state of the session of the consolidation and he one which, on its large state of the session of the Church Congress was send by Dr. E. A. Washburn, the other question, and the one which, on its large state of the session of the congress of the congress of the session of the congress of the session of the con ublished in this city for the last ten years, have

adopted forbidding students to frequent drinking and gambling saloous, and responsting Moses Coit Tyler as Professor of English Literature.

President Angel's annual report was read. It affirms the increased prosperity of the University; the entirely satisfactory results of coeducation, and ask that the standard of the medical school be by some means raised; that a new hospital be built, and that dental and polytechnic schools be established, and hopes for private munificence to aid the University in its financial embarrassments. The total number of students in attendance last year was 1,112. The total expenditures, \$140,798,54. The deficit, \$8,589,35. The estimated deficit for next year is \$10,500.

Flouring Mills Burned.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ELWOOD, Ind., Oct. 11.—The flouring mills of J. L. Adair & Bros., of this place, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$13,000; insurance \$6,600, in Ætna and Phenix. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

At Hartford City, Ind. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Oct. 11.—This morning the heading and stove factory belonging to Heerd Bros. was burned. Loss about \$5,000; no insurance. At Akron. O.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

ARBON, O., Oct. 10.—A building, owned by T. Jackson, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$3,000.

Miss Hawthorne's Juliet will not bear very critical inspection. She is young enough to look the character fairly, and has had experience to play it. Strange to say her study has been directed toward the weaker side of Juliet's character, and her best moods are the light and girlish ones. In these she cannot be called perfect, by the flaws are accountable and not very marked. In the tragic scenes Miss Hawthorne is not happy. She is exasperatingly cold and hard over the news of Romeo's banishment, until she warms herself with very perceptible effort. This is the result of lack of study. It is probably a long time since she played Juliet, and the hurry of the management in bringing out the pieceis perhaps responsible for her failure.

Fortunately there was a redeeming feature in the tragedy—Mercutio as played by Mr. Murdoch. Nature designed this actor for Mercutio. He gave him a figure and face, a manner and carriage, a style and grace for Mercutio. He is

gards pew rentals, as to make the privileges of the sanctuary accessible to the poor as well as the rich, to those just starting in life as well as to those well established in lucrative business. Mr. Murray continues:

"In order that the obstacles which seemed to some to confront us might be removed, I tendered to the treasury of the parish the surrender of my annual salary until such time as the income of the parish might be sufficient to forbid anxiety as to our expenses, feeling only too happy to be able to contribute thus to the carrying out of the general plan. Six months have now passed, and no adequate action has been taken to relieve me in the labor and responsibility of the continue. played with Mercutio as the central-figure. It throws a new light upon it, revealing another set of sympathies and sorrows. Pernaps, should the management ever see fit to repeal it. Romeo and Julier will remember the effect of Air. Murchiposably though the set of the set of

despoiling of beauty and purity.

Mrs. Maeder has played the part of the Nurse before, and has also been highly praised for a before, and has also been highly praised for a before, and has also been highly praised for a perfore, and has also been highly praised for a very careful and foreible representation of the effect of affection on a coarse and vulgar nature,— self-important, avaricious, and exacting,—ready to serve her young mistress to the last extremi-ty, but never tired of setting the highest value

The part of Peter was played by Mr. Fitz-The part of Peter was played by Mr. Fitz-patrick, and was not a very praissworthy effort. The dressing was rather better than usual, and the scenery effective, but there was comparatively little in the piece to encourage the management or the public. If Saturday night perfermances are to be successful, the management must look to it that proper preparation is made to bring out such pieces as "Romeo and Juliet" as carefully and perfectly as the modern society dramas which are destined to run for two or three weeks.

To-night the first performance of "The

To-night the first performance of "The Sphinx" by Hooley's company will be given.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Lawrence Barrett will commence his second

week at the Academy this evening in his charming drama, "The Man O' Airlie," a sketch of which was given in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. At the time of its production in New York, Mr. Barrett received the warmest and heartiest commendation from the critics. The drama is his exclusive property, and therefore can be played by nobody else. The opportunity for seeing it should not be lost by those who have wearied of the incessant crime of the French school, and the hair-raising improbabilities of the sensa-THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The success which has attended the perform ance of "Mons. Choufleuri" by Kelly & Leon's Minstrel Company has induced the management to retain it during the present week, which will be positively the last of its existence, as "Ching-Chow-Hi" is ready and waiting. The sketches and first part have been changed, and the specialty acts are new so that the bill, without the operetta, contains many novelties. MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

and, from the entertainment they have given by illustrating Spain, the Chicago public will have reason to look for a very pleasant hour or two at McCormick's Hall this evening.

"Bill" Leake, manager of the Indianapolis Academy of Music, is in the city, taking in the situation and wondering where all its great theatrical audiences come from. Mr. Joseph Wheelock, formerly leading man of Booth's Theatre, was in the city last week. He is traveling through the West supporting Mrs. Agues (Mrs. J. B.) Booth.

MARINE.

Port of Chicage, Oct. 11.
ARRIVED.
Schr Wollin, Holland, staves.
Schr Mariner, Clay Banks, wood.
Scow South Side, Ford River, wood.
Schr Ebenezer, Two Creeks, ratiroad ties. Seow South Side, Ford River, wood,
Schr Benezer, Two Creeke, rairroad ties,
Schr Grace Greenwood, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Flying Mist, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Flying Mist, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Flying Mist, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Barthe Barnes, Escanaba, humber.
Schr Barthe Barnes, Escanaba, humber.
Schr George Sieel, Traverse City, wood.
Schr George Sieel, Traverse City, wood.
Schr Joseph Dawait, Kewaumee, bark.
Schr George C, Finney, Oswego, cocl.
Prop Fountain City, Burfalo, sundries.
Barge Emma E. Tyson, Menominee, lumbe
Barge Menekaunee, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Imperial, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Hopprial, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Louise Burton, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Misa, Peahige, lumber.
Schr Misa, Peahige, lumber.
Schr Joe Vilas, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Joe Vilas, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Balott, Alaska, railroad ties. Arnon, O., Oct. 11.—A Madison, Ind., special to the Gasete says that a now and valuable barn belonging to J. D. Taylor, near that place, with three horses, was burned this morning.

Loss probably \$3,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

After some little hesistation observable in the vacillating manner in which it was announced. "Romeo and Juliet" was brought out Saturday evening at Hooley? Theatre.

After some bittle hesistation observable in the vacillating manner in which it was announced. "Romeo and Juliet" was brought out Saturday evening at Hooley? Theatre to a house which, while not up to the usual Saturday night standard, was nevertheless a good one. This was the fourth Shakspearean representation, and the third drams presented by the management this season. So far there have been but two really successful productions of this order, and these two were the first and second performances of "Othello." "Romeo and Juliet" was not as pronounced a success oven as "The Marchant of Venice," Anybody who knew the company would understand that it was not equal to the task. The tracedy dragged heavily, and with the death of Mercutio died all interest.

The role of Romeo is not a new one to Mr. O'Neil, but he does not play at as well as he did two ye are ago. There is no spontancity about his rendition of the part. His sentiment is continuous of the warming of the part. His sentiment is continuous of the warming of the part. His sentiment is encouraged, and there were not wanting many in the audience to titzer over some of the warming of wat he has long discarded.

Miss Hambornes' Suited will not bear very critical inspection. She is young enough to look the character fairly, and has held has only retained some of its genus as souved using the proton more and has only retained some of its genus as souved using the proton more and an and has only retained some of its genus as source were soft, and has only retained some of its genus as source were soft, and has only retained some of its genus as source were soft, and has only retained s

CLEARED.
Sohr Potomac, Jackson port, 5 tons feed and sundries.
Sohr Mary Ludwig, South Haven, 15 tons coal.
Sohr City of Green Bay, Buffalo, 22,402 bu wheat.
10,000 bu barley, 500 bris pork.
10,000 bu barley, 500 bris pork.
Sohr Coral, Duck Lake, 30 bris flour and sundries.
Prop Alasks, Buffalo, 300 bris flour, 700 pigs lead,
Prop Alasks, Buffalo, 300 bris flour, 700 pigs lead,
Prop Grie, 70,000 bu oats, 1,300 bris flour, 500 sacks Prop Bris, 70,000 bu cose, 39.

oil cake.

Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 10,199 bu wheat, 1,100 bris flour, 921 bags feed, 100 bris oat-meal, 12 tons lead.

Schr City of Painesville, Buffalo, 35,000 bu wheat.

Schr Mary Lyons, Oswego, 19,000 bu wheat.

NIGHT GEBBRANCES.

Stmr Sheboygan, Mainitowoc, sun Stmr Sheboygan, Mainitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Frop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr J. R. Bentley, Buffalo, 33,600 bu wheat.
Schr New Dominion, Ringston, 13,214 bu wheat.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 700 bris fiour, 1,400 bags seed,
90 bris pork.
Schr Potomac, Jacksomport, 320 bu cats, 5 tons feed,
and sundries.
Prop James Davidson, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr Light Guard, Buffalo, 19,000 bu wheat.
And 21 vessels cleared light.

Lake Freights

We're active and a shade firmer at the close, quotable at 4@4\color wheat, 3\color does not corn, and 3e for cats to Buffalo. Charters were: To Buffalo—Barges Rutter and Ketchum, corn as 3\color (prop Fountsin City, corn through; schrs City of Painesville, J. R. Bentiey, and Light Guard, wheat at 4c; schr Southwest, wheat at 4\color (prop Russia, cats on through rate; prop Jay Gould, wheat and cats through. To Ogdensburg—Prop Oswegatchie, corn on through rate. To Oswego—Schr Mary Lyon, wheat at 7\color (To Kingston—Schr New Dominion, wheat on owner's account. Total, 13; Vessels Passed Port Huron.

Pour Hugos, Mich., Oct. 10.—Down—Props Passaic, Idaho; schra Emma C. Hutchinson, Carlingford, Homer; tug Champion with prop Mary Jarecki.
UP—Propa City of Dulnth, Badger State, Philadelphia and consort, City of New York, Jenness and barges; schra James C. Harrison, Knight Templar, M. Williams.

barges; schrs James C. Harrison, Knight Templar, M. Williams.

Wind Southwest, brisk.
For Huron, Mich., Oct. 15.—Evening—Down—Props Arabis, Manistee, Brocklyn, Colorado.
UT—Prop Java; schr Melvin S. Bacon; bark Two Fannies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pour Hunon, Mich., Oct. 11.—Down—Props Quebec, St. Paul, Ocean, Winslow, St. Joseph, Annie Laurie, Persia, Benton, Sanliac, Lincoin and consort, Wetmore and consort; schrs Samana, John M. Hutchinson, G. Sherman, White Cloud, Negaunee, Mineral State, City of Towas, Onondaga, Kingdsher, Unadilia, Kenosha, Sunrise, Belle Hanscomb, Woodruff, Ogarita, Bismarck, Champion, Eagle-Wing, Fathandder, Halsted, John O'Neil, Favorite, S. L. Watson, J. G. Masten, Taylor, Miami, San Diego, Eigin, Cortez, Kate Darley, C. B. Windiate, Donaldson, Golden West, C. K. Nims, Elizabeth Jones, C. G. Trumpff, Bridgewater,
UF—Props Wenona, Barnum and consort, V. Swain and consorts. Fed Keiley; schrs Fanny Campbell, Morning Light, Brightie.

Wind—West, Iresh. Wenther cloudy.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.
CHICAGO.
A cold, stiff, northwest wind was blowing all day yesterday, making it very disagreeable for the vessels out on the lake.

—The small lumber-fleet still remaining in commission arrived here on time.

—About twenty-five lumber-laden vessels were at the market last evening.

—The schr Thistle was stripped yesterday, and has been laid up for the season.

—The schr John Minor, which went into winterquarters a few weeks ago, has been fitted up again, and has gone after a cargo of lumber.

—The tug Miller lost her wheel Saturday night near Twelfth street bridge. She will be laid up for the season.

Twenth street brage.

—The tug Bismarck made the passage between Menomonee and this city in 36 hours, which is remarkably quick time, considering that she had three heavily laden barges in tow.

—The new double-decked ship Michigan—the only one of the kind on the laka—is expected to arrive here this morning with 600,000 feet of lumber.

ELERWHERE.

here this morning with 600,000 feet of lumber.

ELSEWHERE.

The scow Porter went ashore in the storm of Wednesday night last near Fairport.

—The schr T. Y. Avery has arrived at Ordensburg, and is discharging her cargo. The salvage on wet grain was \$2,000; and there was 2,000 but of dry grain in store.

—A new propeller is contracting at Huron having 200 feet keel, 35 feet beam, and 19 feet hold, measuring 1,500 tons, and carrying about 1,000,000 feet for lumber.

—The schr Pelican, which grounded some days ago in Lake George, was, at latest advices, still on, and lighters were at work taking off her cargo, which was progressing slowly.

—A dispatch from Port Huron states the barge Mary Jarecki, ashore at Rock Falls, was released Saturday with the assistance of the fug Vulcan. The Warner is still on, but has probably been released before now.

—The corporations of the first lock on Sec. 9 of the -The corner-stone of the first lock on Sec. 9 of the

The corner-stone of the first lock on Sec, 9 of the new Welland Canal was laid with due ceremonies about 11 o'clock Tuesday morning.

—Steamers which arrived up on yesterday report boisterous weather on 'ake Erie and a number of crafts delayed, including banges, at Pidgeon Bay and Point Au Pelee Island. Among those reported was the steam barge Antelope and two lumber laden. A few vessels, probably grain laden from Lake Michigan, were contending with the elements hauled by the wind, although making slow progress.—Detroit Trebuse.

—The St. Thomas Times ways: "Government engineers are at present making a survey of this harbor. Their object is to ascertain what repairs are necessary, and what the probable cost would be to put it in a proper state. When their survey is completed they will report the result to the Commissioner of Public Works for Canada, to whom a petition for aid has already been presented by J. Mann, of this town, President, and other members of the Harbor Company. We think a sufficient appropriation should be granted, for this purpose, as this is the largest harbor between Rond Eau and Long Point, and one where vessels often require to seek refuge. It would undouttedly be a public disaster should the Company be obliged to close it for want of funds to make the necessary repairs."

pairs."

The stmr Milwaukee, of the Central Vermont

On Chicago en route to —The stmr Milwaukee, of the Central vermon-line, arrive down yesterday from Chicago, en route to-Ogdensburg, having had a stormy passage while on Lake Michigan, and was compelled to make a harbor at Manitowoc, where she remained some eight or ten hours. Other steamers of the larger class were driven to a like resort. The turg Winslow was met at False Presque Isle taxing on wood. It was very foggy at the

entrance of the St. Chair, steamers and veesels arriving there being governed by the for-whistle. The Milwauke and quite a number of pissengers, some of whom were landed here,—Betreit Tribune.

—A Washington special to the Cleveland Leader announces that Summer I. Rimbull, Chief of Revenue Marine Burcau of the Treesury Department, is still at work selecting points on the Western lakes to establish the life-saving stations, authorized by a law of the last Congress. He is now inspecting the coast of Lake Erie, and is expected home as soon as the exact locations of the stations are determined upon. After the sites have been selected and the stations have been creeted, a patrol of men, to march from one stated point along the coast to another, will be formed for the purpose of watching for veesels in distress. On the discovery of a wreck, these men immediately signal to the lookout at the station, thus scenning prompt section.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE — OAKWOOD BOULEVARD AND Egan-av.—Pine lots just outside city limits, beautifully located, at low prices and on easy terms. Call for a plat. J. ESAIAS WARREN, IS Chamber of Cusmerer. POR SALE-THREE CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS on Wabashav, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fith-des. #9 feet deep to 30 foot alloy; will seed separately or togotime at a bangain for each or say terms. F. W. SPRINGER, 155 LASARIest. FOR SALE-OR RENT-THE ELEGANT HOUSE 68 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. Inquire of CHAS. COMYELL, 39 Wabash av. L'OR SALE—130 FERT ON LANGLEY-AV.; ALSO, I By feet ou Evans av., near Forty-third-st.; convenient to Cottage Grove cars. Will give long time to partice wishing to build. SNYDER & Left, 14 Nixon Building, nartheast corner Monroe and LaSelle-sta. TOR SALE—THE CHRAPEST HOMESTEAD IN Chicago—Lot, with frame cottage (No. 183 Washington-av.), only 4 blocks from Union Park; first-class neighborbood; price \$2,400. Inquire of GEO. M. MILLER, 145 West Madison-st., corner of Union. 16 West Madison-st., corner of Union.

170R SALE-AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, ELEGANT martie-front house, Wababa-v., south of Twenty-fourth-st., et. (96 ca-b., balance time. S. DELAMATER, S. Washington-st., basement.

170R SALE-ON EASY TERMS, THE TWO-STORY and basement marble-front house, '86 Park-av. Apply of M. WILSON, 185 South Clark-st.

170R SALE-STORE AND LOT, 25:100, NO. 285

West Madison-st., A I location; must be sold; easy terms. D. COLE & SON, 128 West Madison-st. TOR SALE—WE HAVE A CHOICE LIST OF PROP-city all over the West Division. Parties looking for investments please call and examine our list. D. OOLE & SUN, 188 West Madison-st. o Son, BS Weet Madison-st.

I'OR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwellings, 9 rooms each, with modern improvements, located on Campbell-park, Congress-park, VanBurenst, and on Campbell-park, Congress-park, VanBurenst, and on Campbell-park, Congress-bark vanBurenst, and on Campbell-park, Congress-bark vanBurenst, and on Campbell park, Congress-bark van Brock.

TOR SALE-IN EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, I 9-room cottages and lots, on West Eric, Huron, and Superior-ist., between Lincoln and Roby-sts. ARZA CHANE, Room 3, 48 South Clarkst. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

LOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest prop-erty in market. IRA BROWN, 12 LaSalle-st., Room 4. TO IS MARKE. NEW COTTAGE. 4 ACRES, AT HO.

To bart, 2 miles on Fort Wayne Railroad; price \$575,
\$100 down, balance \$8 monthly. Also now cottage, 5
acres grove lot; price \$625, \$100 down, balance \$8 monthly.

Office days, Saturday, Monday, J. G. EARLE,
Boom 3, 153 Monroe-st. HOR SALK - HOUSES AND COTTAGES IN Kinglewood and Evanston at low prices and on easy terms. Monthly payments, TILLOTSON BROS., 22 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-MILK-FARM, 22 miles from Chicago, near Barrington Station, containing 304 acres. Will take one-third the value in city improved property or stock of goods suitable for country store. For full particulars, address GEORGE JAUK-SON, Barrington, Cock Co., Ili. FOR SALE-\$400 WILL BUY A NICE HOMESTEAD I of 40 acros, near rainrad in one of the best sattled counties in Illinois; \$25 down and \$10 monthly till paid to buyers that will improve in the spring; no others need apply. C. B. HOSMER & CO., Ill Kandolphast. FOR SALE—A WELL-IMPROVED RESIDENOR farm of 25 acres, by miles from Kenosha; any one wanting a very desirable home will do well to investigate WIL-LIAM GARNETT, 155 Monros-at., Room 2. OR SALE OR EXCHANGE SEVERAL TRACTS of thuber, mineral, and farming lands. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-HOUSE AND LOT IN ENGLEWOOD, near Ft. W. R. R., on monthly payments. Will buy of one offering easiest terms; need not answer unless you give exact location, price, and description. Address BOOKKLEPER, Tribane other. WANTED-HOUSE-ON ONE OF THE AVENUES.
between Twenty-second and Thirty-third-sta., for a customer; will pay \$6,000 cash. WM. GARNETT, ISS Monroe-st., Room 2. WANTED-WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS-TO PUR-

Chase not more than 5 acres, and not less than 2500 feet, accessible to sirect or steam cars, for not more an \$15,000, on which to expend immediately \$25,000 tate exact location. Address A 64, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.

149 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. - A SUITE OF rooms, with board, furnished.

South Sine17 ELDRIDGE-COURT, NEAR MICHIGAN-AV.—
First-class board for ladies or gantlemen \$4 to \$5
per week, with use of piano; day-board \$4.

822 WABASH-AV.— ONE FRONT ALCOVE
rooms, also two parlors, and one or two single
rooms furnished, with first-class board.

Hotels.

DISHOP-COURT HOTEL, 507, 509, 511, 518 AND 515

West Madison-at.—A first-class family hotel; also a good residence for young gentlemen and persons remaining in the city a ree days or weeks; street cars and stages pass the door at convonient intervals; table always good; rooms and beds clean, and mine host always on hand to make his guests comfortable. DULLMANN HOUSE, 74 SQUTH SANGAMON-ST.—
Furnished rooms for couples and gentleren. Spacious dining-hall, first floor; good table; mea s, 25 cents; day board, \$4.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND-A COW ON ARMITAGE ROAD; OWNER expenses. Apply to F. C. CALVERT, Dictiveen Spinden-st. and Kimball-av. Lost-Friday Evening-A DARK BROWN horse, French bred, long tail, long mane; weighs about 1,100 pounds, 7 years old. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 121 East Welftn-st. warded by leaving it at 121 East Twelfth-st.

JOST-WHILE RIDING BETWEEN MADISON
And Thrittelbata, via Wabsh-av, Jackson-st.
Michigan-av, Twenty-sixth-st., Calumet-av, Twenty-ninth-st., and Vernon-av, a lady's black Morocco
pocket-book containing a sum of money, a prescription, and some of the owner's visiting cards. A liberal reward will be paid for the roturn of the above to the owner
at the address given on the card.

LOST_THE MAN WHO DICKED. TOST—THE MAN WHO PICKED UP A SMALL Liblack dog near the Pacific Hotel and took him on West Side was waiched. If he will return the dog to the office of Pacific or Lingle's stable he will receive a reward and no questions. Questions.

OLEN - MY BLACK-AND-TAN DOG JAPPO, near the Pacific Hotel, yesterday. THAD. O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS GELDER'S Lean Office, 528 State-st. A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE A bought at the highest prices. J. A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clarkst. Orders by mail promotly attended to. BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. WEBS & TUCKER, expert accountants, Room 3, 188 Rast Madison-st. CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS pamphlets, rags, metals, bottles, &c., at PETTI BONE'S, 266, 286, and 29 Fifth-av. Stock called for it any part of the city, free. M iss C. C. NICHOLS, DRESS AND CLOAK-maker, formerly with Mrs. Stoughton, having returned from New York with the latest asples, will be found at 960 Wabash av. on and after Monday, Oct. 12. WANTED-BY YOUNG AMERICAN WITH \$400 capital, interest in some small good paying business; or would accord position as clerk with capital as accurity; writes a good hand. Address D 67, Tribune

TO EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR CLOTHES, BOARDING cash, or discount for all each for furniture in the line of desks, hosk cases, etc., pursuant to order to the amount of \$85. Address, for five days, M 87, Tribune of

TO EXCHANGE-NORWOOD PARK-CHOICE high blocks or lots for city, village, or country improved property, or will still; low price; easy terms. S. E. W ELLS, 188 Dearborn-st. TO EXCHANGE—\$17,000 EQUITY IN A FIRST-class piece of North Side real estate for residence, city, abburban, country property, merchandise, a busi-ness interest, or will place it in a manufacturing enter-prise. Address V 29, Tribung office. TO EXCHANGE—A FARM 50 MILES OUT: GOOD building and improvements; for house and lot worth \$2,500 to \$3,000, Address C 13, Tribune office. MERCHANDISE WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR notes well secured by trust deed on real estate, of \$3,400, and cash \$1.000 to \$3,000. B 96, Tribune office. MUSICAL.

A SPLENDID AND HIGHLY-FINISHED HAL-lett & Davis piano, cost \$900, for sale for \$300, at Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs Loan Office, 125 Clarket., Room 2, up-stairs

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY—NEW
scheme of casy payments.
In order to meet the convenience of those who wish to
pay only a small amount in cash, and the remainder by
easy installments, the Mason & Hamlin Company have
now arranged to offer their unrivaded organs for monthly
or quarterly payments.
Illustrated catalogues, with full description of styles
and terms for cash or time payments. Alsa, testimony
circulars sent free to any address on application.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

80 and \$2 Adams-st., Chicago.

80 and 22 Adams-et., Chicago.
W ANTED-A GOOD PIANO IN EXCHANGE FOR
good lots at Irving Park, Lawndaie, or Washington
Heights; will give good bargain. Dr. O. B. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ARMY OVERCOATS, PANTS, JACK-cts, and other Government goods, at Government Goods Depot, 198 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago. FOR SALE—OAKLEY'S COCKROACH AND BED-Bug Exterminator, warranted; contracts taken. Call on or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 69 State-st. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A-AUCTION AT WESTON & CO.'S, 196 EAST
A Washington-st., of horses, carriages, and harness, at 10 s. m. Catalogue, Tuesdays and Fridays. Ample time to test warrantees. WANTED A GOOD SECOND HAND HACK. ADdress, with terms, H, P. O. Drawer 180, Battle Creek, Mich.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND PRACTICAL man to put up galvanting works and to superint and seems or clicking man a liberal salary will be paid, and fan interest to business. Address Look Drawn 181, Fast Saginaw, Stick. WANTED - GOOD CARPENTERS AT NEW WANTED-2 COATMAKERS AND 1 BUSHEL-man. C. H. REEVES, Aurora, III. WANTED-A GOOD BLACKSMITH'S HELPER to work on buggies. Call at 324 Despiaines-st.,

Employment Accucies.

WAMTED-46 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS, 25 Coal inhers, 5 farm hands, 76 tis choppers, 50 teams. CHRIst LAN & BLNG, I south Clarkst., Room 1.

WANTED FIRST-CLASS CANYASSERS FOR A new work now publishing. Moses WARREN, 163 State-st., corner of Washington.
WANTED YOUNG MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL to be his own boas and make many honorably. W ANTED-YOUNG MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL to be his own boas and make money hourshly. Room, 7, 71 West Madison-st.

W ANTED-MEN. THIS MAY BE JUST WHAT you want; if out of business, a 50c sample will cost you nothing, but do not send for it if dead broke; you can make \$70 a week if you can put your handon \$20 to \$10c cash. RAY & CO., Koom Is, 10t East Randolph-st. W ANTED-MEN EVERYWHERE TO SELL ALL the newest, fastest-solling acticles; pays \$5 to \$2 daily; outlits \$3 to \$2. AMERICAN MOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 2. WANTED-A MAN WITH READY CAPITAL OF from \$20,000 to \$20,000 to assist the undersigned for sixty days in this city. A commission and interest will be paid, and the best security will be given. Address with name R L M, Tribune office. name R I. M, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN OF STERLING QUALITIES,
who can act as an advance agent for a first-class entertainment, at agood salary, and can lend the proprietor
\$500, at fair interest, on good security. Address B 8,
Tribune office, stating where an interview can be hed.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Demestios

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work for a family of two persons. Apply at 514 South Dearborn-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth WANTED-AT 196 MICHIGAN-ST., A GIRL TO WANTED-A GOOD, STRONG GIRL, POL kitchen work. Good wages. Come ready to go k work. 215 East Indians-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED - GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAT
gris for private families, botels, laudries, city and
country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 39 Milwattee-av. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-LADY AND GENTLEMEN CANVASS.
State-at.

State-at.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, IN THE O city or country; good reference if required; worked over 10 years in one firm in the city. Call at 218 South Despiaines-st., or address L 74, Tribune office.

Coachmen. Teamsters. &c. COACHINEH. I CHIMSTEPS, GC.
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN INTELLIGENT
Joung man, to take care of a horse and make himself generally useful; vages no object, and no objection
to the country. Address C St. Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOMAN
in a respectable family to do swring and assist in light
housework. Inquire at 34 Thirtsenth-place.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL
in a private family as first-class laundress or cook.
Apply at 450 Butterfield-et., near Twenty-ninth.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL. TO
Cook or do general housework. Call at No. 76 Twentyfourth-st.

Nurses.
SITUATION WANTED—BY AWETNURSE; WISHes a baby to nurse in her own house, who can come
well recommended as a good healthy annes, from Dr. H.
S. Hahn. Adoresa 168 South Clinton-st.

Employment Agents.

CITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF STREET FINANCIAL.

A CHICAGO CAPITALIST WILL MAKE TIME A loans on shoice city preparty, and buy prime mort gage or commercial paper. Commissions nominal. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Euiding. BANK CHARTER FOR SALE; PRICE, \$5,000. JARGE AND SMALL AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON honses and lots in the city. H. P. BALDWIN, and & LaSalie-st., Room 2. MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AND farms in sums of \$1,500 to \$6,000. Apply to J. W. MARSH, 135 Clark at., Chicago. MARSH, 135 Clark at., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1864. MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE

one sum of \$3,000, one of \$4,000, and \$10,000
at lowest rates. E. C. COLE & CO., 125 LaSalle-st. STOCKS, BONDS, COMMERCIAL AND MORTgage paper bought and sold. A few thousand dollars to loan on inside real estate. EUGENEC. LONG &
BRO., 27 Rast Washington-st.

WILL BUY \$16,000 OF, REAL-ESTATE_PURCHASE—
money paper, secured on outside property, South or
West, where, on investigation, the makers are found to
be good and prompt pay. G 34, Tribuns office. \$10 TO \$1,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD pays 200 per cent a month. Sens for particulars TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st., New York. \$10.000 IN HAND TO LOAN IN SUMS TO chines, and other good collaterals. 125 Clark st., Room 2

\$30,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN gages bought. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st. TO RENT---HOUSES.

TO RENT-577 MICHIGAN-AV., BASEMENT AND nen's; very desirable location; possession immedia Apply to H. W. CLARKE, Room 2, 120 LaSalle-st. TORENT-842 PRAIRIE-AV., 3-STORY AND BASE ment house of 13 rooms, good brick barn. Inquire

on the premises.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND COMFORTABLE FURnished house, from Nov. 1 to May 1, southeast cornes
Thirtieth-st. and Vernon-av., between Cottage Grove
and South Park avs. Inquire at house or of P. L. UNDERWOOD, 179 Washington-st. TO RENT-BRICK TOWN AND THE LA-Salle-st.; modern improvements, and in first-class order. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 21 Tribune Building. TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE NO. 388 WEST VAN Buren-st.; will be rented very cheap. HENRY G. YOUNG, Room 6 Bryan Block, TO RENT-NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT bouse, 66% Carrollav., near Lincoln-st. Rent for the winter \$25 per month. Inquire at 674. TO RENT-GOTHIC COTTAGE HOUSE, 9 ROOMS. 1110 Michigan-av., completely and elegantly furnished; price 879 permonth for one year. By A. L. CROCK Sk, 176 East Madisonesi.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSE keeping, from \$2 per week, to respectable parties without children. EDWARDS, 557 Milwaukes-av. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASONA.

ble rates to respectable parties. Inquire of P. F.
RYAN, 286 West Madison-st. TO RENT-6 ROOMS. WATER AND GAS, AT 200; 7 rooms at \$40; 3 rooms at \$20; 4 rooms at \$25. Corner Haisted and Madison-sts. D. COLE & SON, 126 West Madison-st. TO RENT-ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFUR.
nished, in the Day Block, corner Green and Madison-sts. By D. GOLE & SON, House Renting Agenta, 128 West Madison-st.

Section 18. By Most Madison-st.

TO RENT-16 ELEGANT ROOMS, 189 WEST MADIson-st, low rout; water-closet and gas on each floor.

D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS,
single or en suite; rent from \$12 to \$35; best location
in the city. 161 South Clark-st., Room II. TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT-HALF OF A FIRST-CLASS STORE ON

State-st., between Madison and Monroe. Address,
with roal name, stating kind of business, A 14, Tribune
office. office.

TO RENT-BRICK STORES NOS. 479, 481, AND 4114.
South Clark-st., with 8 elegant rooms, all new, and are offered very cheap to good tenants, if taken at ones.
Nos. 224, 225, and 228 Fourth-av., new brick buildings just about completed, cheap. Also, offices and sleeping rooms, in centrally located outlidings; routs low to good tenants. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate and Renting Agency, 49 South Clark-st. TO RENT-STORES AND BASEMENTS IN MEN-del Block, northeast corner Van Burenst, and Pa-cific-av. Inquire at 166 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

WANTED-TO RENT-FOUR ROOMS IN GOOD location on North Side, suitable for housekeeping. Rent must be moderate. Address P 60, Tribune office. WANTED TO RENT A SMALL FURNISHED bouse, east of State and north of Thirty-first-st., until May 1. Address L 46, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE, CONTAINING & rooms, full of bearders, centrally located, will be sold at a sacrifice; price, \$5,500. Sickness reason for selling. Apply at Room 2, 125 South Clark-st. A GOOD MEAT MARKET FOR SALE AT 310 WEST A GOOD PAYING DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A town of 4,600 to 5,000 inhabitants, 80 miles from Chicago, trade good, stock good, invoice about \$4,600. Address GRETCHEN, Tribune office.

A VARIETY OF LEGITIMATE BUSINESS OPEN-A ings on hand, requiring \$250 to \$25,000. Investiga-tion solicited. J. E. KIMBALL & OO., 167 Clark-et., Room II.

CIGAR STORE AND NEWS DEPOT IN A GOOD location for sale very cheap. 27 Archer-av.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE-CITY BRANCH monthly p'm'ts. Sewing given if desired. All kinds of attachments, oil, etc., at low prices. Machines repaired.

O'NE DOMESTIC, TWO LATE IMPROVED SINGers, and three Grover 4 Baker machines. all in perfect order, at half cost price. 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE NEW ENGINE, SIZE 14X10, LATES, improved, all complete, at very low price. Address GRAHAM & OO., Rockford, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars, to go into a manufacturing business. Call at Roominos. S and 49 Ashland Block, on Monday.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired.

OLUMBIAN IRON WORKS, 65 AND 67 SOUTH Clinton-st. ELMES, FURBER & CO., Founder

THE SOUTH.

The Radical Ring in Arkansas Largely Composed of Rebel Soldiers with Bad Records.

Federal Soldiers and Northern Men Generally in Favor of the New Constitution.

Refutation of Some Falsehoods as to Mr. Charles H. Walker.

▲ Card from Citizens of the Parish of St. Mary, La.

dence of The Chicago Tribune. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 8, 1874. In the late so-called Republican Convention a this place, an address was promulgated, in which, mong other things of like nature, there was a attempt to make it appear that these orthies personified the Union-soldier element of our society, while their opponents were the Rebel-soldier element, with hearts still rank with treason, who had sworn eternal enmity against

THIS IS SO UNTRUE that perhaps it would not justify attempt at de-nial, were it not for the fact that, from every point in the South where these birds of prey have settled, there seems to be a united effort on their part to mislead Northern realers by the like statements. They reason that, no matter now untrue the statement may be, many will accept it as true; and, from past experience, they count upon creating a public sentiment strong sound upon creating a public sentiment strong amongs to bolster up those members of Congress amongs to unite with them in their conspirace, and by joining votes, securing a majority for the overthrow of our Government. But a very word they communicate with you on this, as well as every other question counseted with Congressional interference, is either false or a gross exaggeration.

Let me state it plainly: A majority of the
Ring composing the so-called Republican Con-

Ring composing the so-called Republican Convention

WERE REBEL SOLDIERS

who, during the War, had bad records. Being rejected by all homorable men after the surreoder, they naturally gravitated towards the Ring, where they were recognized solely on account of their votes, without any reference to their characters. The remainder was composed of men who had no War-record whatever, and a small number (a very small number) of men claiming to have been in the Union army. This may strike you as a broad statement, yet it is nevertheless true. And it is equally true that there are, in the ranks of the people led by Elisha Baxter, and in favor of the solution of our difficulties by the adoption of the new Constitution and the inauguration of a new Government thereunder, five Federal soldiers and five Northern men where there is one Federal soldier and one Northern man in harmony with the so-called Republican Convention, and in favor of this one Northern man in harmony with the so-caled Republican Convention, and in favor of this devilish conspiracy to defeat the will of our people by Congressional usurpation.

I might go further (and still be within the limits of truth), and say that by far

limits of truth), and say that by far

THE MAJORITY OF THE REPUBLICANS
of the State will vote for the ratification of the
Constitution. Mark the prediction. The vote
on the 13th of this month will prove that I am
right. Last spring, during our struggle for mastery with the conspiracy, a telegram was sent to
certain Congressmen, signed by a citizen of
three weeks, halling from Kausas, to the effect
that, if Brooks should not be successful, Northern and Union men would all be assassinated,
stored, at nameam. This was immediately ern and Union men would all be assassinated, etc., etc., ad nauseam. This was immediately sent back, and, within one hour, within a space of two blocks, a dispatch was prepared and sent to the same Congressmen, giving the lie to the slander of our kansas friend. This dispatch was signed by forty ex-Union soldiers, with sanks ranging from Brigadier-General to private. Each signer of this dispatch gave his rank and the command to which he belonged during the War. luring the War. What is true of Arkansas in this regard is, I

suppose, more or less true with regard to every other State which, at the close of the War, was signed to the tender mercies of the carpet-fraternity. The Federal soldier whose rec-is unstained, and the Confederate who served ord is unstained, and the Confederate who served with credit, are a unit on this Arkansas ques-tion. They have long since buried the hatchet, have smoked the pipe of peace; and, were it not for the ceaseless agitations of the Ring, of the personnel of which I have endeavored to give you some idea there would not be

give you some idea, there would not be a

MORE PEACEFUL OR LOYAL STATE
in the broad Union than this self-same Arkansas.

In the State and county tackets now in the
field on behalf of the Conservative party, both
armies are represented. Indeed, I am satisfied
that, in nominating them, the people never discuseed their War-records. They, were selected
purely on account of their reputation for honesty, capability, and fitness for the positions to
which they saverally aspired. Our county tacket
is headed by H. H. Rattaken, who was a Union
soldier with a fine record, having served with
coint and distinction throughout the entire War.
The Northern people cannot extend sympathy to

ce it and distinction throughout the entire War. The Northern people cannot extend sympathy to this cabal styling itself, the Republican party of Arkansas without encouraging the most DISGRACEFUL NEST OF PLUNDERERS that ever cursed a State. They cannot do it without placing themselves in antagonism to not only the most respectable portion of our old citizens, but in opposition to the large majority of Northern soldiers who have settled in our midst. All we ask is the right of local self-government. All that we demand is justice to the overwhelming majority of our voters. We are confident that, with the facts once placed before them in their proper light, the great people of the North will see that this justice is accorded to us; and that the vote "For Constitution" on the 13th will be a final settlement of our difficulties.

MR CHARLES H. WALKER A CARD FROM THE CITIZENS OF THE PARISH OF ST.

MARY, LA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sm: In the Chicago Inter-Ocean of the 28th
of September last is a communication signed Justice," which contains almost as many falseboods as lines in regard to our esteemed citizen, Charles H. Walker. The first falsehood is, that Mr. Walker is "socially ostracised;" the second is, that "He caters to the hellish designs and outrages of Louisiana rebels;" and the third is, that, if he did not so cater, " His life would not e spared, and well he knows it."

We pronounce the above three statements to be utterly false and slanderous. No man in our parish receives more social attention than Mr. Walker. Though Republican in politics, he has been heretofore requested by our sitizens to suffer himself to be a candidate for the State Legislature on the Republican ticket,all our white citizens, though mostly Democrats being willing to support him. If there were being willing to support him. If there were any "hellish designs" on the part of "Louisiana Rebels"—which, we say, is another faise-hood of the mendacious "Justice,"—we are sure Mr. Walker would not "cater" thereto.

"Justice "deviates from the truth when he says that;" E. B. Mentz is the only carpet-bag-ar that helds office in the entire Attakapas." that holds office in the entire Attakapas ger that helds office in the entire Attarapas."
The Attakapas is composed of five parishes, viz.:
St. Mary, St. Martin. Iberia, Lafayette, and Vermilion. In St. Mary alone, six carpet-baggers, as distinguished from scalawags, hold office, viz.: E. B. Mentz, D. B. Allson, C. B. Dairell, L. M. Dairell, S. R. Pile, and W. B. White. In the other parishes, quite a number of carpet-baggers, to our certain knowledge, hold office.

In regard to the third falsehood, we say that the life of Mr. Walker in St. Mary is as safe as it is in Chicago.

the life of Mr. Walker in St. Mary is as safe as it is in Chicago.

To corroborate these statements, we refer your readers to Col. J. V. Ayer, John Van Nortwick, Daniel Thompson, and John Lyon,—all citizens of Chicago. Respectfully,

D. Caffery, S. Prantel, Gustave Peret, A. A. Delahnosaye, Alfrad Y. Gates, N. K. Todd, A. L. Tucker, George E. Strawbridge, J. Y. Add, C. Rote 6. W. C. Parker, J. O. Carlin, J. E. Provost, Edward Sillan, Emille Sillan, A. J. Decuir, Michael W. Miller, William Garrett, John Carey, W. L. Smylle, P. J. Bonney, E. Ceopes, P. L. Pumphrey, J. G. P. Prereson, H. B. Morris, A. C. Smith, W. W. Johnson, L. O. Tarleton, J. D. Grout, D. B. Allisen, W. P. Foeter, D. Godhaur, Jules Millet, James Leonard, Homer H. Smith, John Mornhinney, August Equits, George Brunner, A. J. Brunler, L. Ramback, R. Trustaur, W. B. Wood, M. D., C. M. Smith, M. D., L. Burgey, A. M. Salles, W. D. Trowbridge, J. B.

Bateman, A. Hanson, Jonathan Jones, W. G. Saxon, P. Perot, R. Battarbee, William Carston, Thomas J. Foster, G. G. Zenor, Lewis S. Clark, D. Comer, A. A. Pecot, Murphy J. Foster, H. C. Allen, George B. Shepherd, R. W. Allen, G. G. Atkinson, A. D. Lacy, Jushna Baker, A. G. Frere, T. D. Hine, Jr., W. H. Smith, J. P. Godchaux, B. F. Harris, Fred H. Buck (cierk steamer 1da), John D. Saint, G. Millet, H. E. Dwight, G. A. O'Niell, T. M. Jackson, Wilson Mo-Kerall (Mayor), W. D. Chambers (Republican White Lezguer), J. C. Wilkins, D. B. Thompson, Davis H. Tucker, Fred Gates, W. C. McGregor, E. M. Johnson, E. M. Watter, C. P. Hine, Cornelius Price, E. O'Connor, Samuel Sonneider, S. S. Hine, J. B. Cox, E. Bodin, Independence Alpha, W. P. Allen, A. Balley, W. H. Cook, Jr., G. Wendel, Felix Perret, J. B. Erown, J. W. Lyman, Thomas J. Shaffer, William R. Collins, A. Petre, H. H. Pharr.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 11.—Reports from the

interior of the State show that the excitement concerning the Gubernatorial canvass runs very high. Gov. Moses has taken the stump Chamberlain. Yesterday. Chamberlain, Moses, and colored Congressman Elliot went to Sumter, the colored Congressman Elliot went to Sumter, the home of Moses, where Judge Green, Independent Republican candidate, also resides and has grest personal popularity. A mass-meeting of colored Republicans of the county was called, but they refused to hear either Chamberlain, Moses, or Elliot, drowning their voices with cheers for Green. An Independent Republican meeting was organized and addressed by several local speakers in denunciation of Chamberlain and the Moses party, who returned to Columbia indignant at being refused a hearing.

A NEW YORK HERALD SENSATION. NEW YORK, Oct. 11 .- The Herald's New Orleans special says the situation there is very critical. Kellogg is still guarded at the State-House by the police and military. The White Leaguers are defiant and continue demonstrations nightly. Fifteen saud negroes have entered the upper par ishes of Louisiana from Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama to register as voters. Madison Pariso, formerly equally divided is now said to register 200 whites against 2,300 blacks. It is explained that much of the emigration from essee is owing to the terror created by the nassacre. The correspondent believes influx of Republican voters will carry this large influx of Republican voters will the State for Kellogg at the next election.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, Oct. I .- The friends of Count Von Arnim having petitioned for his release on account of ill-health, physicians were appointed by the Government to examine the prisoner's contion. They have made a report recommending a change in the place of confinement, as air and exercise are necessary. The Count will probably be removed to a sanitary establishment in the suburbs of Berlin.

BUENOS AYRES. RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 11 .- No general engagemen has yet taken place between the Governmen troops and insurgents. Gen. Rivas, commander of the main body of the insurgents, is waiting for reinforcements before moving on the Capital.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 11 .- It is said that President Lerdo desires to be elected for another term. This may have serious consequences. In the last Presidential campaign the pledge was put forward that the President would not seek a re-election, and on this account he was supported by Dias' party. The debates in Congress of late very excited, and even disorderly, the the States of Morelos, Yucatan, and troubles in the States of Morelos, Yucatan, and Oajaca, and the accusations against the Govern-ors of Pubela, Jalieco, and San Luis Potosi, fur-nishing themes of bitter contention.

Suspected of Poisoning His Family. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WARSAW, Ind., Oct. 11.—The wife and three children of Elijah Cliding, living 7 miles from here, were poisoned last evening to such an extent that their recovery is doubtful. Suspicion rests upon Elijah, as he and his daughter by hi first wife were both uninjured. One of the poisoned children says he noticed his father put some white substance on the baked apples at supper. The doctor's examination shows arsenic to be the drug used. A warrant was issued, and officers started after Chding this af-

Sentenced to the Penitentiary. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Oct. 11.—Patrick Duffy harged with assault and battery with intent to kill, was vesterday sentenced to two years imonment in the Penitentiary.

Robbed in a Public Street.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—C. L. McKee, a leading business man of this city, was assaulted by foot-pads last night about 8 o'clock on one of our main streets, and robbed him of a watch and his pocket book. He was in company with two ladies, and though they screamed loudly, no police officer was within hailing distance.

Texas.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 11.—A Brownsville dispatch says the organization of bandits to invade Texas has been partially suspended on account of high water on this side and the alm passable condition of the country. Information received from undoubted sources states that the plan of operations is to strike the detachment of toops stationed to prevent the crossing of stolen cattle, and then murder and rob generally. Gen. Cortina heads the movement. The people on this side are organizing to defend them-selves. The military are in possession of the facts, and are on the alert. Mounted men are held ready to move at short notice.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11 .- A special to the Courier-Journal says Dr. J. M. Botts, a prominent physician of Woodford County, has been missing since Wednesday, and it is feared he has been either murdered or abducted. He was called to see a patient in the country, and the last heard of him he was in company with a party of men, riding rapidly by a house in the country. He left his pocketbook at home, and his bank account is untouched. Dr. Botts is also a clergyman in the Methodist Church, and his desappearance has created great excite-ment in the county.

Notorious Deperado Killed. BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Oct. 11.—The notoriou

murderer Francisco Parez, alias Chicon, who shot and killed Mr. Alexander, a merchat of this city, on the 1st of August, 1872, was killed yes-terday evening. He shot and killed a back driver in Matamoras, met and wounded another, who closed in on him and killed him with a

Fatal Shooting Affray. NEW OBLEANS, Oct. 11 .- A shooting affray between Lucas Granconi and B. Ambromovech resulted in the death of Granconi.

A Fiendish Revenge-Two Children Curned to Death by a Discharged Domestic.

From the Paducah Kentuckian, Oct. 4.

Some weeks ago a woman calling herself Bridget Maihony applied to Dr. Jackson, of Columbus, Ky., for the place of cook. Employment was given her, and for a short while she gave satisfaction. A few days ago the doctor noticed some irregularities in her life, and notified her that she must look out for another home. This appeared to infuriate her beyond control; the pent-up devil in her nature burst forth in a fury of passion that sent the doctor scampering for the police and the family for an asylum of safety. When he returned Bridget had departed, leaving his mirrors and furniture a wreck. It appears that, from a mistaken kindness, she was not prosecuted, but allowed to depart unmolested. From his residence she went to the hotel or boarding-house kept by an estimable German Catholic named Switzher, near the M. & O. Railroad. She easily imposed herself upon the good nature of this lady, and was permitted to stop with her, paying her board in work. She be-haved badly again, and Mrs. S. discharged her. Instead of going off, however, she went up into Mrs. S.'s room (it was immediately after break-fast), and sent for this lady from the ducing-room. When she got into her presence she commenced to abuse her in a most

shameful manner. Mrs. Switzber tried to quiet her, and expressed sympathy for her. Bridget told her that she had better sympathize with herself, and made at her. Mrs. S, rushed down stairs, leaving her three children, consisting of a little boy 4 years old, two daughters, aged respectively 6 and 10, in the room. The oldest says that the two children were in the bed, with the mosquito-bar fastened down around it, and that Bridget deliberately took the lamp and saturated the bed and children with coal-oil and fired it. Before assistance could reach them the passage was a solid sheet of flame, and the two children were burned, with the house and most of the furniture. The find is in prison, and the poor mother nearly distractis in prison, and the poor mother nearly distracted with grief at her terrible loss.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES. News Items Telegraphed to The Chi-

ILLINOIS. In the case of Alice Mengle against Samuel Hall, at Springfield, for rape, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for \$5,000.

-P. Solomon, of New York City, is in Bloomington organizing with wine merchants there for the deposit of tartaric acid or wine-stone in casks, which he will ship to New York to be refined. He talks of establishing a refinery in Bloomington.

-While a party of drunken men were leaving Ottawa, on Saturday, their team became fright-ened, and ran across the Illinois River bridge and into the toll-gate, fatally injuring a Norwe gian, name unknown, and breaking the leg of a INDIANA.

On Friday night a gang of burglars at-tempted to enter the rear of Dale & Co.'s store, at Goshen, by removing a panel from a door. The thieves were frightened away by one of the

—Alexander Journ was accessed and committed to jail at Fort Waynel yesterday, charged with attempting to commit an outrage on the person of a little girl, 6 years old, named Coners.

The entries for the fall meeting of the Cam-

bridge City Trotting Association closed last night, with over 100 entries, including some of the best on the turf. The opening day is Tues--Marshal Pritchard, of Cambridge City, Satur-Assistant Pricesard, of Camoringe City, Saurday eyening arrested and returned to Eaton the man Morgan, who is charged with murder, and who escaped from Eaton Jail a few nights since.

—B. P. Underwood, of Boston, delivered two very radical lectures at Indianapolis yesterday in opposition to orthodox theologies. The oue at night was an argument in favor of evolution. The lectures attracted large audiences and pro-

The lectures attracted large audiences and produced much comment.

—Samuel Busses, a member of the Indianapolis police force for thirteen years, died yesterday after an illness of forty-eight hours.

—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Hutchins and H. Dickinson, of Middlesburg, Eikhart County. The hearing has been set for Oct. 19.

—The Indiana Mining Company Saturday filed articles of association with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is \$30,000, divided into shares of \$50 each. The office of the Company is located at Fayette, and they propose to mine

is located at Fayette, and they propose to mine in Colorado and other western Territories.

—The Bloomfield Railroad Company have filed —The Bloomneid Railroad Company have filed articles of association with the Secretary of State, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, in shares of \$50 each. The road will run from Bloomfield, Green County, terminating near Mource, in Sullivan County, a length of 38 miles.

—The Democratic State Central Committee

held three sessions during the past week, a fact from which the Republicans have deduced con-siderable hope. Nothing is known of the trans-actions of the Committee, but the upusual number of meetings attract attention and remark. tion asked the pastors of the State to preach temperance sermons the Sunday before elec-tion, and, as a consequence, the pulpits of In-dianapolis were last night used almost exclusively in urging temperance legislation and the election of temperance candidates.

About 6 o'clock Saturday morning, while the steamer Dexter, raft boat, on a down trip with a raft which had been tied up during the night about 13 miles above Dubuque, was pushing out from the shore, at the latter point, one of the from the shore, at the latter point, one of the lines caught on a projecting rock, and the boat, swinging out suddenly, jerked it loose, and, in sweeping over the raft, struck Richard Burns, one of the hands, against the leg, throwing him so violently down against the legs that he was instantly killed. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental killing.

—The trial of B, Homberg, for adultery with the wife of C. Wagner, took place at Dubrique.

—The trial of R. Homberg, for adultery with the wife of C. Wagner, took place at Dubuque on Saturday. A sister of Wagner gave conclu-sive evidence against the ac cueed, and he was bound over in the sum of \$500 for his appear-ance for trial at the next term of the District

-Three years ago contracts were entered into by various parties of Dubuque for the construc-tion of the Turkey River Branch of the Chicago, pended by orders of the Railroad Company. Since that time all the contractors have held themselves in readiness to resume work promptly whenever notified by the Company. Under the new arrangement, whereby the the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has undertaken to complete the construction of that branch R. B. C. Bement, their acting engineer, has seen fit to annul by his mere word, and without any authority whatever nearly all those contracts. to annil by his mere word, and without any authority whatever, nearly all those contracts, and let the work to other parties. Endless litigation, opening up suits that will seriously interfere with the completion of the road, will undoubtedly be the result.

—The Ottawa Boom Company, which handles all the logs run into Grand River, west of Grand Reads, report receiping and delivering to the

all the logs run into Grand River, west of Grand Rapids, report receiving and delivering to the saw-mills along the river and Spring Lake dursaw-milis along the river and Spring Lake during the past season 274,939 logs, scaling 68,657,660 feet, an average of 250 feet to the log. Owing to the abundance of water, they have delivered all the logs, the booms now being empty. James D. Ainsworth, Jr. editor of the El Kader Journal, and a man of fine talents, has lost his reason. He is away from home, and his triends are after him. He is the son of the Hon. S. S. Ainsworth, of Fayette County, and cousin of the Hon. L. S. Ainsworth, Anti-Monopoly candidate for Congress from the Third District WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukee Academy was filled to overflowing last night by the Union Sunday-School

flowing last night by the Union Sunday-School flowing last night by the Union Sunday-School mass meeting. Byron-Kingsbury, of Ripon: the Rev. J. Bennett Taylor, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Dudley, of Milwaukee, delivered eloquent addresses, enforcing the necessity of Sunday-Schools in training up good citizens.

—Another mass meeting of the Ladies' Temperance Band was held at the old depot, in Milwaukee, vesterday, afternoon and noved the waukee, vesterday afternoon, and proved the most interesting and effective of the series thus far. Mrs. Brown and Mesers. McKenzie, Colby, Warburton, and Good-Tempiar Remington, made stirring speeches, and quite a number of the audience stepped up and signed the pledge.

Gov. Bagley has appointed Melbonnie H. Ford, of Grand Rapids, Stenographer of Clayton County, for the Court at Manistee.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.—For the North-west and Upper Lakes, and thence to Arkansas and Kentucky, high barometer, northwest to northeast winds, low temperature, clear weather, and frost, except in Arkansas and Southern

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
UHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1874. 6:53 a, m. 29.95 42 75 N. W., fresh., Clear, 11:18 a, m. 30.95 49 45 N. W., fresh., Fair, 12:09 p, m. 30.98 49 50 N. W., fresh., Cloudy, 3:53 p, m. 30.11 48 56 N. W., fresh., Cloudy, 9:00 p, m. 30.20 43 67 N. W., fresh., Fair, 10:18 p, m. 30.21 41 74 N. W., fresh., Fair,

Maximum thermometer, 53. Minimum thermometer, 41. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS CHICAGO, Oct. 11-12 a. m.
Station. Bar. Thr Wind. Rain Weather.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PERIOLAT ON THE WAR-PATH. The political campaign in which the people of this county are now engaged has, so far, been more remarkable for its productiveness of per-sonal encounters among the so-called "leaders" sonal encounters among the so-called "lead than for anything else. Nearly all of these, from Miller to Comfort, have had tilts with their own party friends and with the enemies of the oppo-sition, and the frequency and ferocity of these encounters lead to the belief that by the day of ion there will not be an unmaimed candidate on either side, if indeed there be any alive. Ever since the memorable "War of the Macs," which had such an ignominious ending in the Police Court, the prominent politicians have been, to use a common expression, "on their muscle." One cannot enter their favorite haunts without hearing dire threats against the peace and happiness of some absent foe, supposed to be possessed of influence with that powerful organization rather indefinitely described as "the boys." The unprejudiced stranger, listening to the ordinary run of conversation in the various political rendezvous, would become impressed with the idea that a more malignant and unscrupulous set of men than the aforesaid "leaders" never lived, and could be pardoned for the wish that a general ending in the Police Court, the prominent pol-GENERAL NEWS.

could be pardoned for the wish that a gen vendetta should be speedily organized am The latest advices from the seat of war bring tidings of an exciting skirmish between C. F Periolat, who will be unpleasantly remembered in connection with the bribery and supply inves in connection with the bribery and supply investigations in the Board of County Commissioners, and Tax Commissioner McGrath, late an Alderman from the Fifteenth Ward. Though the dispute was confined merely to words, it gives excellent promise of a far more muscular finish, and that, too, before long. Ald. Foley's bar was the scene, and 7 o'clock Saturday evening the time, of the encounter. It appears that Periolat had been in the place for some time previous to the Commissioner's appearance, and rumor has it that he put more "McBriar" under his watch-chain than was warranted either by prudence or the laws of health. This, doubtless, made him feel in a belligerent mood. As soon as Mr. McGrath entered the mood. As soon as Mr. McGrath entered the saloon, which he did in company with Ald. Corsation, which he did in company are unnatured and Periodat approached him by an unnaturally circuitous route, and gave expression to ally circuitous route, and gave expression to the following elegant remark:
"McGrath, you are a g—d d—d dirty dog, and

"McGrath, you are a g-d d-d dirty dog, and I can make you sick."

The Commissioner said that nothing but Periolat's personal appearance could bring about the physical mishap, and, as a crowd was rapidly gathering, attempted to pass by. Periolat followed him up, using the most violent and disgusting language all the time, and repeatedly daring him to "take it up." Mr. McGrath was on the point of chastising him as he deserved several times, but his own good sense and the counsels of his friends prevailed, and the bean counsels of his friends prevailed, and the bean and hominy man was permitted to continue his and hominy man was permitted to continue his abuse. The aspect of affairs was quite interesting for a time. The crowd was very large, and by mutual consent it formed a ring, in the centre of which stood the "leaders" and their friends. The cold gray eye

of the Fifteenth Ward magnate gleamed with an angry fire, and his thin hands worked nervously as the voluble Periolat poured out his abuse, but be kept his temper down except in one instance, when he remarked that he was ready at any time to enter a 12-foot room with him (Pariolat)

(Periolat).

About this time Ald. Foley put a stop to the fun by taking Commissioner McGrath out of the house, and sending him away in a carriage. Having no one to fight with, Periolat also left, but not before he threatened to "fix" McGrath, as he said. The crowd then unwillingly dispersed, all change of another row similar to the persed, all chance of another row similar to the McDonald McGarry affair being removed. Every effort was made to hush up the row, but it leaked

onty was made to hish up the row, but it leaked out yesterday afternoon.

It is understood that Periolat attributes to McGrath the authorship of some mock resolutions presented at a recent meeting of the Common Council, wherein it was resolved that, being a body of rare honesty and virtue, the Council activity telegrates it is absorbed. ord a person who had been guilty of selling musty beans and hominy to the county, or something to that effect. Periolat was among the sudience at the time, and, of course, everybody in the house knew that it was he who was referred to in the joke. Naturally enough, he felt rather sore about the unpleasant prominence which he had been given, and the injury has rankled in his breast ever since. Either guessing or being informed that McGrath was the person who wrote the resolutions, he took the means explained above of getting even with him. It is difficult to predict how the disturbance will result but the propability is there will be a free sult, but the probability is there will be a free

S. A. IRVIN.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the Hon. S. A. Irvin, Collector of Internal Revenue, died at his house, No. 96 Ellis avenue, after a severe an silament which has afflicted him for many nonths. About a year ago, Mr. Irvin had a stroke of paralysis, which was followed by another and another, until he had five in all,-the fact that he lived through them being the best The effect of these repeated strokes was very manifest; he lost flesh, his face grew haggard and thin, and he was almost unrecognizable to his friends.

his friends.

About ten days ago there came upon him a serious swelling of the throat, which prevented his eating. The doctors did all they could to reduce it, but uselessly, and the immediate causes of his death were starvation and the lack of

of his death were starvation and the lack of sleep caused by excessive pain.

Mr. Irvin came to this city many years ago, when a young man,—he was about 47 at the time of his death,—and began the practice of law. During 1864—5 he occupied rooms in the building owned by the Hon. John B. Rice, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, and, when Mr. Rice was elected Mayor in 1865, he appointed Mr. Irvin Corporation Counsel, which office he filled creditably during Mr. Rice's two terms, which ended in the fall-of 1869.

After leaving office he resumed the practice of his profession, but was soon appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and upon the resignation of Mr. Herman Raster, in May, 1872, he was appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and faithfully discharged the duties of his

he was appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office up to the time when his sickness was so severe as to confine him to his house.

THE OFFICE CLOSED.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Hon. S. A. Irvin, Collector of Internal Revenue, and to enable the officers and clerks of the department now on duty in this city to attend the funeral services, which will be held at his late residence, No. 96 Ellis avenue, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 1p. m., this office will be closed at 11 a. m. to-morrow. ay, the 13th mee, losed at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

J. F. Hoyr,

Chief-Deputy Internal Revenue.

A. C. HESING. Yesterday morning Mr. A. C. Hesing returned from a brief campaign tour in Indiana. He ran down to La Porte Saturday morning, and was met a few miles this side of that place by a commitee of citizens and a band of music. During the afternoon there was a well-attended Swedish meeting, which was addressed by Mr. John M. Arwedson. A hall had been hired, in which Mr. Hesing was to speak in the evening, but a number of female crusaders succeeded in inducing the owner to break his contract, and the meeting, therefore, adjourned to the Court-House. There not being sufficient room there, however, the crowd adjourned to the street, and there listened to Mr. Hesing, whose speech was chiefly devoted to the subject of finance, he advocating the Illinois platform, and denouncing the views of Gov. Hendricks.

Mr. Hesing found that all the Germans of La Porte—and there are many of them—are in favor of the Springfield platform of the Opposition party. About twenty-five of them in La Porte will vote for the Republican candidate for Congress, owing to their opposition to Hesing was to speak in the evening, but a num-Porte will vote for the Republican candidate for Congress, owing to their opposition to the financial plank in the Democratic platform, but none of them will vote for the Republican nominees for the Legislature. In Michigan City, from where 300 people came to the meeting, no Germans will vote the Republican ticket. Mr. Hesing is confident that the Opposition will carry La Porte County by a decided majority.

THE FIRST REGIMENT. The young members of the First Regiment Illinois State Guard have issued the following appeal, in the form of a circular, directed to the

honorary members of the organization: honorary members of the organization:

The right arm and chief support of the civil, is the military power. And t is the duty of every American citizen to encourage its development by all legitimate means. The best means is the organization of the militis, which we believe is a matter of necessity with Chicago. Our organization is instituted for that purpose, and is capable of exerting the best influence upon the character of its members, and is worthy of the unqualified respect and approval of all true citizens. It is intended as an auxiliary to the civil power in cases of necessity.

Able and willing to give our time and attention to the drill and discipline so essential to the perfection of a military organization, and feeling that therein we do

our part, we are compelled to ask the encouragement and substantial support of all public spirited citizers. We are assured that arms and accoutements will be furnished by the State, into whose service we enlist. To make our organization a pride to chicago, for whose special service we hereby pledge six well-organized companies, composed of the representative young men of the city, we must be well uniformed. The expense is estimated at \$15,000. We are led to believe that at least \$25,000 can be raised by voluntary subscription. To that end your committee recommended the appointment of a special committee of citylaten (three from each company) to solicit sid from our honorary members and other citizens, whose property we are bound to protect, assaring them that, whatever be the emergency, we shall respond with alacrity to the order of their civil commander, "Put the First Regiment shead, and keep the column closed up."

Within the present week the business men of the city will be waited upon, and asked to contribute toward a fund which will be used to uniform and equip the battslion.

Companies A and B meet at the armory, No. 77 State street, this evening, for drill.

The store of Mr. McCoy, on Van Buren street ear State, was entered yesterday afternoon by thieves and \$8 in money and a quantity of underwear stolen.

Joseph Simons was arrested yesterday by Detective Heinzeman on the charge of larceny in stealing a horse and buggy. The Woman's Temperance Organization will

hold a business meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, 148 Madison The net receipts of the Exposition were \$62,ness, and also the cost of the new buildings erected this year.

The Woman' Suffrage mass-meeting in Meth-

dist Church Block will be held Wednesday, the 14th inst., instead of on Tueseay. The Convention will meet at 11 a. m. Wednesday, and in the evening speaking by Miss Anthony, Miss Couz-ens, Mrs. Lathrop, Dr. Thomas, and others. As announced in yesterday's issue, the Executive Committee of the Exposition have arranged to continue the exhibition of all the paintings in

the Art-Hall during this week. A fine opportu-nity will be afforded for the careful study of these choice works of art.

A fair and festival will commence at Aurora Turner-Hail, Milwankee avenue and Carpenter street, Wednesday evening. The proceeds will be expended in liquidating a portion of the debts incurred by the Rev. Father Edwards in the erection of the new Church of the Annunciation. A line of 'buses will be run every ten minutes from the church to the hall, thence to Lake and State streets. Good music will be in attendance.

Remember the lunches given by the ladies of St. Paul's Universalist Church at 124 Washington street, near Chamber of Commerce, to-day and each day this week from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Henry Oats, a bootblack, was arrested last evening by Officer Swanson, who found him with a buggy-robe in his possession, which was sub-sequently claimed by H. H. Hall, from whose vehicle it was taken.

A painful rumor was put in circulation vesterday, evidently by some malicious person, to the effect that one of the passenger elevators of the Palmer House had fallen from one of the upper stories to the basement, and four gentlemen quests were killed. There was not the slightest foundation for the report.

The alarm from Box 482 at 1 o'clock yesterday The alarm from Box 432 at 1 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the barning of a small one-story frame building, corner of New Biue Island and rioyne street, owned and used by Michael McDonaid as a saloon. Signal-box 481 was attached to the building, and was destroyed before an alarm could be given from it. McDonaid's loss was \$800, and insurance \$700. The horse attached to Hose No. 2, while going to the fire van line. the fire, ran into a sewer on Twenty-second street, near Fisk, and was extricated with diffi-culty. His neck was badly hort. The foreman, driver, and three pipemen escaped with slight

of Catholic temperance and benevolent societies assembled at No. 210 Blue Island avenue yesterassembled at vo. 210 Bine Island avenue yester-day afternoon, to make arrangements for attend-ing the dedication of the new church and school at Washington Heights next Sunday. The Right Rev. Bishop Foley will officiate. The Rev. Father P. Bruno Riss is the pastor in charge of the new institutions. Nev. Father P. Bruno Kiss is the pastor in charge of the new institutions. Among the societies represented yesterday were Branches I, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 of the Emerald Ben-sficial Society, St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, Holy Family Temperance Seciety, Father Mahix was chosen Charman. It was decided that the Societies should attend the dedication a body and leave at 8.30 a. m. on the Chicain a body, and leave at 8:30 a. m. on the Chica-go, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. John O'Meara, Vice-President of St Patrick's Society, cted Grand Master for the

PERSONAL. Col. Fitzwygram, of London, is a late guest at

the Palmer House, Ex-Mayor Medill arrived at New York from Europe, Saturday, by the Cunard steamer Tara. DEATH OF MRS. SHERIDAN.

Mrs. Mary Sheridan, wife of Police Commissioner Sheridan, died yesterdy morning at 1:30 o'clock, at her residence, No. 514 Twenty-sixth street, of typhoid fever. She had been ill two street, of typhoid fever. She had been ill two weeks. Mrs. Sheridan was an estimable lady, and loved for her many Christian virtues and charities by a large circle of acquaintances. She leaves a family of five children to mourn her loss. She was 40 years of age. Funeral services over her remains will take place at 9:30 a. m. to-morrow at St. Bridget's Church, of which the deceased was recently as a service. the deceased was a member. She will be buried

at Calvary Cemeterv.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—Gen. Jefferson C. Davia, U.
S. A.; Gen. Buchanan, Louisville; Dr. William
A. Burley, Dakota; Dr. H. Page, San Antonio;
Col. C. Dinsmore, New York.

Grand Pacific Hotel—Gen. A. E. Burnside, Providence, R. I.; E. D. Wheeler, San
Francisco; James Gwyn, Philadelphia; R. A.
Culper, Peoria; John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee;
M. J. Becker, Pittsburg; John Allen, Scabrook,
Ct.; the Rev. Thomas Hart, Manitoba; F.
Slotaper, Pittsburg.

Tremont House— Ct.; the Rev. Thomas Hart. Mantioba; F. Slotaper, Pittsburg. Tremont House—J. E. Barle, Lendon; J. P. Merrill, England; T. H. Tyndall, Boston; Charles N. Thorpe, Philadelphfa; John A. Clark, Fort Scott. Sherman House—Frank C. Hett, England; James B. Glass, Pittsburg; C. H. Bacon, Boston: J. R. Paze, New York; A. H. Bowman, U. S. A.; John C. Gault, Milwaukee.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to. The Chicago Tribune.

PRODUCE.

New YORK, Oct. 10.—Flour market dull and 5 @10c lower. Sales, 10,800 bris at \$4.35@4.75 for superfine State; \$4.35@5.25 for extra do; \$5.30 @5.35 for choice do; \$5.40@5.75 for fancy do; \$4.35@4.75 for superfine Western; \$4.85@5.25 for common to medium extra Western; \$4.85@5.25 for common to decive white wheat Western extra; \$4.95@5.25 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Onio; \$5.30@6.80 for trade brands; \$5.15@6.25 for common to fair extra St. Louis; and \$6.30@8.75 for good to choice do. Rye quiet at 95c@\$1.00. Barley scarce and firm; sales 2,500 bu; two-rowed State, \$1.25. Barley malt quiet and firm. Corn steady, with a liberal export and home trade demand; sales 76,000 bu at 97c for Western mixed afloat, and 96c for do in store. Oats a shade firmer; sales 2,500 bu it \$6.20@44.6 for mixed Western: 63@66c for white Western; also 10,000 but for last half of October, at 64½c, and 10,000 but for last half of October, at 64½c, and 10,000 but for first half of next year at 61c.

The pork market is heavy at \$22.75@23.00 for new mess in job lots; prime mess in limited supply and nominal at \$23.00. Beef quiet at \$12.500.350 for new mess and \$14.000.15 00. supply and nominal at \$23.00. Beef quiet at \$12.50@13.50 for plain mess, and \$14.00@15.00 for extra mess. Beef-hams dull at \$24.00 for choice summer packed Western. Tierce beef quiet at \$20.00@21.00 for prime mess, and \$22.00 @23.00 for India mess. Cut mears are dull and heavy at 9½c for city pickled zhoulders in bulk, and 12c for do hams in bulk. Middles still rule heavy at 11½c for city long clear. Laid heavy; saice 100 tos at 13½@14c for prime steam.

The whicky market is dull, with buyers at \$1.05½, and sellers at \$1.06½ per rallon.

Tallow rules steady at 8½@8%c for country and city. and city.

Freights dull, without any noticeable altera-

The stock market was active and weak early The stock market was active and weak early in the day, under the demoralizing influence of Erie, which was the weakest stock on the list. The decline ranged from 1% to 2%, which was, however, partially recovered about noon, after which the market was irregular, and each and every stock took its own course. Later on there was another decline, but towards the close the leading stocks were firmer. The features of the day were Erie, Western Union, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, and Wabash. The changes in Erie were 29%, 29%, 30%, 28%, and 30.

Governments quiet and firm.
Gold dail, but firm at 110@110½. Borrowing rates ranged from flat to 2 per ceot.
Money easy at 2@3 per cent. The back state-

ment is unfavorable, and shows a net loss in reserve of \$2,136,725, owing to a decrease of \$1,427,500 in specie, and \$1,571,900 in legal tenders. The loss in specie results from the absorption of sold by the Treasury for customs, and the legal tenders have gone to the interior to move the crops. The circulation has decreased \$503,800. There is a heavy liquidation in the deposit line, equal to nearly \$3,500,000, in consequence of the decrease in the circulation of specie and legal tenders. The total reserve of the banks is reduced to \$79,340,900, as against \$82,340,300 last week. The banks now hold above the required amount, \$2,097,310.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

Local.

In the case of Hugh Maher vs. Charles B.
Farwell, a motion was made before Judge Williams, in the Circuit Court, to have the sealed depositions opened for examination. The motion was resisted by counsel for defendant, but was allowed by the Court, and the depositions, covering about nine columns in THE TRIBUNE, were

published in Sunday's issue.

The Exposition closed on Saturday night, but the Art Gallery will continue open to visitors for a week longer.

The petition to the Episcopal General Con-The petition to the Episcopal General Convention, requesting an investigation into the charges that Dr. Seymour, the Bishop-elect of Illinois, is an adherent of the advanced or ritualistic school, was forwarded Saturday. It is said to contain the signatures of a majority of the Chicago delegates to the Diocesan Convention which elected Dr. Seymour.

It is understood that Gen. Shaler, of New York, will come to Chicago and accept the position of Director-Ceneral of the Fire Department, with full authority to inaugurate such reforms as he may deem advirable.

as be may deem advisable.

The White Stockings beat the Philadelphias 15 to 13, Saturday afternoon The South.

The supporters of Gov. McEnery accept the proposition made by Gov. Kellogg in his address, viz.: To test the question of the Louisians State Government by a cauvass of the actual returns, and all parties to abide by the result. These returns are in the custody of the McEnery party, and can be produced and authenticated at

any time.

Gen. R. W. Healy, United States Marshal for Alabama, has appointed some dozen or more Deputy Marshals upon the recommendation of Charles E. Mayer, Chairman of the Republicant Executive Committee of that State. These der

Executive Committee of that State. These deputies have been appointed in the negro counties, and are all Republicans.

In the United States Circuit Court, in session at Richmond, Va., Saturday, the Grand Jury indicted two more of the Judges of Election in Petersburg for violating the Enforcement act. This makes sixtee of the Petersburg judges that have been indicted.

The investigations into the character of Federal officials in Texas, that have recently been made by the Treasury and Post-Office agents, will be extended to embrace all, or nearly all, of the Southern States. It is believed that it will be found that the majority of the Federal appointments in those States have been corruptly pro-

round that the majority of the Federal appointments in those States have been corruptly procured, and that the result of these investigations will be that nearly all of the present officials will be dismissed, and entirely new men, who will stand the test of thorough inquiry by agents on the spot as to character, will be appointed.

The Princess de Bourbon, Mme. Perkins, whose husband is now in prison in Paris, is ut-terly destitute, with three children, and is de-pendent upon the charity of the Americans in that city, her Royal relatives refusing to assist

The London Times has advices from Vienna that the idea of referring the Schleswig-Holstein question to the arbitration of the Queen of England is gaining hold of the diplomatic mind. It is stated that the Danish Government is favorable to such a course, which, it is thought, offers a feasible method of solution.

The revolution in Buenos Ayres still continues. The insurents are necessarily before the Capital The insurgents are encamped before the Capital and a decisive movement is expected hours Miscellaneous

In a speech at Paterson, N. J., Friday evening, Secretary Robeson said that President Grant had no idea of a third term, and only avoided giving official expression to his opinion on the matter lest he should seem to attach to it too The large tea-house of Brock, Rogers & Co., f St. Louis, has suspended. Extensive preparations are being made at Springfield for the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, and the unveiling of the statue of Lincoln, the 14th and 15th, inst.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Омана, Oct. 10.—Mr. A. T. Southworth, Sec. OMABA, Oct. 10.—Mr. A. T. Southworth, Secretary of the American Geographical Society, who has been with Hayden's exploring expedition, arrived here to-day. Hayden is now working from Canon City, Co., to Cheyenne, and will finish his labors in the field about Nov. 1. Very important scientific results have been accomplished in the Colorado Mountains this sum-

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, Oct. 11 .- Arrived, steamer Baltic. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—Steamships Mosel, from New York, and Illuois, from Philadelphia, have

Recollections of a Dentist's Shop.

Mark Twain, in his new book about England, tells how he had the toothache one night in London, and gave some pleasing recollections of the dentist's shop which he was wont to patronize when he lived in Elmira. He says: "One the dentist's stop which he was wont to patronize when he lived in Elmira. He says: "One night that tooth did jump, and every time it jumped it raised my head right off the pillow. How I did he awake and think about that dentist's shop in Elmira, where I had been under torture so many times,—of those pretty dental instruments, so polished and so cold! How I did long to lay my cheek against one—one of those short, thick, heavy, twisted chaps, with the bow-legged, fluted, and curved handles and short hawksbill jaws! How I reveled in delight at the thought of having such a thing clutch my refractory tooth, and 'yank it!' With what pleasurable emotions of that dentist and his rooms and its fixtures—his big easy chair, with the pretty, white-curtained window before it, and the nice, big, red glass spittoon to the left, with the hole in the bootom, and the bits of wet cotton and the bright pieces of gold and streams of blood-stained sailves on the sides. And then the pretty little bureau with the bottles on the top, and the little yellow drawers which he jerks out so gently when seeking for some new and more delicate instrument of torture. And then the beautiful little round velvet-covered stand on the gas fixinstrument of torture. And then the beautiful little round velvet-covered stand on the gas fixture, covered with the nice drills and pretty files, and the lovely little crowbars with the stained ivory handles, and the long steel crochet needle with which he hunts for new cavities, and the little round pasteboard box full of gold 'plugs,' and the dirty little napkin and the rubber ball syrings, and the singular small of his thumb.

syringe, and the singular smell of his thumb, and all that! Oh, how nice!" A Tame Herring-Gull. A Tame Herring-Gall.

A clergyman in County Tyrone, Ireland, thus records his observations of the habits of a tame herring-gull in his possession: "He is now 2 years old, having been taken from the nest, pinioned, and kept in a garden until this spring, when I brought him into the fowl-yard, where he took up with the poultry. He was at first rather sby, and screamed whenever they approached him, but now he has become bolder, and is able to beat the turkey-cock, segion but rainer sby, and scieamed whenever they approached him, but now he has become bolder, and is able to beat the turkey-cock, seizing him by the tail. In fact, he has quite cowed the fowl, His food is rather peculiar; being naturally a lover of fish and worms, he seems to have lost his taste for the former. I may here observe, as it has been often said that gulls keep gardens free from slugs, that this bird would not look af one, though they were offered to him continually. He threw them about with his beak, which he washed immediately, showing his utter disgust. His favorite food is the inside of rats and mice, which he dissects nicely, leaving only the rkin; he also eats whatever is given to the fowls, picking up the grains of corn which are scattered for them. His latest performance is to catch sparrows, which he kills and swallows whole; his way of catching them is like a cat; crouching down, he silently pounces on his victim, which he immediately kills, holding it by the neck and shaking it violently. He is partial to eggs, devouring them whenever an opportunity presents itself."

Spicide of the Duke de Frias.

The Duke de Frias, the Spanish grandee who married Lady Crampton, the divorced wife of Sir Philip Crampton (Victoria Balfe), committed suicide at Biarritz. He first shot himself, and, being only wounded, jumped off a rock into the sea and was drowned. He has left three young children.

DEATHS.

SHERIDAN-To this city, at 1:30 a.m., Sunday, Oct. II, Mars, who of Police Commissioner Mark Shoridan, at her residence, 61s Twenty-sith at resets, 13th inst., at St. Bridgets Church. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. BATES-At the residence of E. A. Wobb, 38 North

PIERCE—On Sunday, 11th inct., Anna D. Grove, PIERCE—On Sunday, 11th inct., Anna D. Grove, wife of Joseph W. Pierce, aged 53 years.

Funeral at her late residence, 175 Thirty-first street was a wedge of the property of the years old. Funeral by cars to Cairary Monday morning, Debins, Funeral by cars to Cairary Monday morning, Debins, Friends of decoased are requested to attend house by carriages for jesuit Church at 9 o'clock a. BACON—At Cornell, Ill., Oct. 11, Mary E. Bacon, Remains to be taken East.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings be burns, and will cure rhounstim. spavin, and any flesh, bone or musels allment. The White Wrapper is for KENTATOOE family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for

itmals. Price 50 cents; large bottles \$1. Children Cry for Castorin.-Pieasant to take-a erfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacions in

POLITICAL.

TO COL. L. SCHAFFNER

egulating the stomach and bowels,

We the undersigned citizens, being voters of the eventeenth Ward, recognizing the ability and devotes the interest of the people which has marked as

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS OUR NEXT

Regular Catalogue Auction Sale, Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 9:30 a.m. We have a full line of druss goods, linens, ribbons, feather, notions, fancy kid goods, sourfs, mbins, da. And the finest line of givens, granufess, mitta, de, ever offered at auction in the by. A large and straedin line in kid, buck, leather, sheep, and clett goods.

Five thousand sets ladies' linen and percale collars and cuffs. Full line of shirting flannels, checks, &c.
Full line of shirting flannels, checks, &c.
Rich line of Hamburg edgings and insertings.
Piece goods, coatings, cioths, cassiners, &c.
Cottonades, linesy, sainets, and jeans.
Hosiery, hate and caps, underwear, &c.
Pooket and table cutlery, carriage whips, horseblackets, harnesses, &c.

CARPETS.

CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE Boots, Shees & Bubbers

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av., on

Wednesday, Cct. 14, at 9 1-2 a. m., prompt. In addition to one of our largest Boot and Shoe Sales, we shall sell

Arctics, Alaskas, and Rubbers, and fine line of Warm Lined Goods. AT AUCTION.

150 Cases Men's, Wom.'s, and Miss

On Thursday, Oct. 15, at 9 1-2 o'clock. IF YOU WANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Attend this sale for Parlor and Chamber Familum, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Dressing-Cases, Lunges, Extension and Marble-top Tables, Hall Tress, Bedateads, Bureaus, Olicloth, Mirrors, Office and Parlor Desks, Planos, Show-Cases, Mattresses, Rockers, 1,60 Chairs to close, We have a time stock of Buggies and Harmosses on hand, G. P. GORE & CO. Auctionsen.

CLOTHING.

Particular attention is invited to our Auction Sale d THURSDAY, Oct. 15. We shall offer (and sell) a large and attractive line of Men's and Boys' Custom-made

CLOTHING in Coats, Pants. Véeta, Suits, Overcoats, Jackots, &c.
This is no shop-worn stock, but clean, straight Fall
and Winter Goods in fixe and medium grade, and Cash
buyers will find it to their interest to leaped the same.
Will also make a great sale of

5,000 Uniform Coats, 5,000 Cavalry Jackets; also, Overcoats, Biouses, Pants, &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 79 Wabasher. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. THE UNREDEEMED GOODS HELD BY

Government Clothing!

THE NEW YORK LOAN OFFICE BY AUCTION WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at 108 East Madron & Monday Morning. Oct, 12, at 10 O'Clock. The whole consisting of Ladies' and Genta' Fine Geld and Silver Watches, Gold Chains in every style, Diamond Sets, Rings, and Pins, Gold Jewellyr in great variety, Silver-Piated Ware, Opera-Glassen, Revolvers, Ilusted Instruments, Ladies' Dressen, Genta' Clothing, Ladier Fars, together with a wast quantity of other marchandis-WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Adectioners

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., Tuesday Morning, Oct. 13, at 51 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. 100 Cases Rubber Goods,

Men's Alaskas and Sandels, Ladice and Missas Sandals, TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 13, at 10 o'clock, on our second floor sales room, 108 East Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. 10 CRATES CROCKERY IN OPEN LOTS TABLE CUTLERY, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Ollcloths, New Chamber Sets, Parlor Furniture, Mirrors, Deska, and Miscoland-ous Goods, WEDNSSDAY MORNING, Oct. I., 42 29, o'clock, at ou salesroom, 108 East Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTEES & CO., Auctionsers.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 15, at 25 o'clock, at 103 East Madeon-st., 2d floor. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Ancira ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., Wines, Liquors, and Cigars,
On Monday, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock, at Salesroom.
Bankrupt stock of Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, comprising in part 2 casks fine Brandy, 2 do Port Wine, 7 do Sherry, 2 do Angelica, 3 do Claret, case goods comprising French Brandiss, choice of Winesder California and other Wines. Also Imported and Domestic Ciarce, choice brands, comprising in all about heart.

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, AND CLOTHING

goods comprising the California and other Wines. Also Imported and the Cigars, choice brands, comprising in all about the Cigars, choice brands, comprising in all about the Cigars, choice brands, comprising in all about the Cigars, and the Cigars and the Cigars and Cigars an New and Second-hand Furniture; On TUESDAY, Oct. 12, at 9:30, at Salesroom. A very large a sortment of the above, comortising suits in rations styles, elegant Walnut Chamber Sots, Chairs, Lounges, and Sofas, in variety, Carpets, Mattresses, Crockers, Glass, &c. ROUKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., actionners.

STOVES,

On TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 20 clock, or immediately after Furniture sale, Cook Stoves, Store do, Ranges, Parior Stoves, assortment Stove Furniture. ROCK WELL, WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Tuesday Morning, Oct. 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock, SECOND SPECIAL SALE OF

STOVES. Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves, Parior Stoves, Base Room Stores, new and second-hand, in great variety.

Also large stock General Merchandisco 7 & CO., ELISON, POMERO, & CO., Anatoposers, M. and M. Zandolphan. VOLUME 28.

STOVES AND RA BATHBONE S

For over thirty years, standard. Purchasers their interests by examin "DAUNTL

The latest, most elegant ble base-burner, with d nated clinkerless grate. nowned

"FEARL Cooking Stove, for coal or new and popular

"BATHBONE R THEIR "ACOR Cook and Heating Stor and nearly two hundred all grades, which neve

purchasers. For sale at retail ! deslers everywhere, and only by RATHBONE, S. 38 and 40 Lake-st.

CLOAKS AND S TO-DA

MANNHEIMER 298 & 300 West Ma

They will exhibit ! TUMES, manufactur order in Paris, with a risty of CLOAKS, POI and BASQUES, an SKIRTS, from Berlin York.

STORAGE.

ADVANCE WAF EHOUSES. All kinds of Storage solicity owas any First-Class Warehouse ance as low as any Warehouse CHAS. GOSS & PHILLIPS MFG. contrated their business at the larry, corner of West Twenty Tisk-ste, where, with increase last are better prepared than a

t, ley are better prepared than e ders for Sash, I cors, Blind Stairs, Frames, etc. Cargo docked, dressed, and shipped. GOSS (t PHILLIPS

WINDOW GLAS

Cohansey Glass Man 40 North Third-st., Philadel

re now making, and have on WINDOW G Orders promptly filled at LO Our Glass is SITERIOR T BRANDS, "Packed like From Polish and Light Color. It is b

EQUAL TO FRI AND AT LOWIER PRICE Also, manufacti re Wine, Por eral Bottlea, Flas ks. Vials, and

LAKE NAVIGATI GOODRICH'S STEA

For Racine, Milwaul ree. Sheboygan, wee, etc., daily (Sur days excepted 137 Saturt 127's boat don't less for Grand Haven, Justegon, etc., M Wednedar, and Fri day... Thursday, an uren. For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesda Thursday, for Green Bay and In atmediate ports. T For Escanba and L ske Superior ports, day and Thursday. To Odce and Docks, toot Michigan-av. FIRE INSURANCE

FIRE. E DUNCAN SNI INSURANCE AG

Chicago Fire Risks | laced in prompt to names, at fair rates. All orders executed areas. Correspondence solicited. FI JRNACES. CU! HING

TUBULAR FURNACES & NO. 65 LAKI The Furnace Fire Pt is formed of vertic is passed through and then below red hear.

The advantages a spiration, preserva sponger of fuel. The advantages represent the spiration, preserva spiration, preserva spiration, preserva spiration, preserva spiration, preserva a political and advantages as a political and advantages as a political and advantages are furnace. Call or furnace. Call or curve in the spiration of the spiration

DISSOL UTION NOT DISS OLUTIO

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